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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862.

☞ Beauregard said before the battle of Pittsburg that he "would water his horse in the Tennessee or in Hell." He didn't water him in the Tennessee; and lest he might not find water in the other place mentioned he is now supposed to be diligently searching for the "last ditch."

☞ Sheets, bed ticks, shirts and drawers, are urgently wanted by the Sanitary Commission immediately. A dispatch received last evening calls for a large number at the earliest possible moment. Contributions are earnestly asked to be sent in at once. These wants will continue to be pressing as the wounded and sick will be increasing.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant displayed the qualities of a great general, and exhibited the most heroic bravery at the battle of Pittsburg. He will take a front rank among his military contemporaries. Our dispatches describe the desperate assaults of the rebels on our lines during the first days' fighting, and how fearfully near they were of being successful.

On the second day, after the reinforcements had arrived, our side assumed the offensive, and for a time beat back the enemy. But victory hung trembling in the balance. The rebels had staked all on the result, and fought with the energy of despair, well knowing that defeat would be followed by ruin of their cause. About the middle of the afternoon they had arrested the advance of our left under Gen. Wallace who had been killed, and slowly began to recover their lost ground. Gen. Grant saw that the decisive moment had come. He had been riding along the lines during the day amid the hail storm of bullets, grape and shell, inciting the regiments to press on the enemy and giving orders to his aids. At this stage of the battle, learning that the left was checked and wavering, he ordered up some reserves, to their assistance. He galloped over to the left, and taking his body-guard, he divided it into five parts, and placed a portion at the head of each of five regiments. He then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading. He waved his sword over his head, called on the brigade to follow him which it did with a shout, on the double quick. At the next moment the General and his legion fell upon the rebels like a destroying avalanche; they fled before the resistless shock of cold steel, and the day was won.

In all Napoleon's career there is nothing to exceed this charge in gallantry and daring. It is one of those masterpieces of military genius that decides not only the result of battles, but the fate of nations. That charge of Grant's has decided the rebellion. The secession cause is lost and the Union triumphs. Long may it wave.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

At Pittsburg, Tenn., the rebels made their last great endeavor. They had been beaten everywhere, and the blows had fallen in quick succession for two months. The Federal troops from Donelson and Nashville were already swarming into the very heart of the Confederacy. Island No. 10 still held out, but it was only a question of time. It was a moment, then, for desperate efforts. Several weeks since we were informed from Richmond that a new war policy had been adopted, for which its originators claimed a boasted excellence. It was to abandon entrenchments that they had learned to dread, and, taking to the open field, beat back the invaders by the energy of desperation. More than this, the Lincoln troops were to be followed up; and a Summer campaign on this side of the Ohio river was among the promises held out by Jeff. Davis and Beauregard. It was thus that we have had the great field fight of Pittsburg Landing, where a mortality list has been run up such as this war has not witnessed before. The rebel cause was represented by its veteran soldiers and its ablest generals. Beauregard and Johnston and Bragg were there, marshalling troops that had been seasoned on the Potomac and along the entire frontier. It was not a mob that made the attack upon our lines on Sunday morning, and that was finally beaten and repulsed after a two day's fight; but it was as proud an army, and as well disciplined, as ever trod the American continent. And by just so much is the victory more important. They brought into the issue the very existence of the Confederate Government. It was not alone whether we should have Memphis and the Mississippi, but whether Southern troops were equal to the defense of Southern soil. The defeat, and the general demoralization that will follow it, are, therefore, decisive of the fate of the rebellion. In as fair a field as could have been chosen, and with a distribution of troops nearly equal, the rebels have been proved not to be masters of the situation.

While we are proud of our Western boys, as in other victories, it should not be forgotten that they fought for the whole country and for the glory of the whole country. They have been fortunate in their leaders, and fortunate in opportunities; and have shown themselves worthy of both. It is not for us, therefore, in this great hour of national triumph, to make unworthy comparisons with other divisions of the army, whose lack of glorious deeds has not come from any fault or wish of their own.

Virginia Votes Emancipation.

The people of those counties of Western Virginia which are designed to constitute a new State, have voted almost unanimously in favor of the new Constitution, and with a large degree of unanimity in favor of the gradual emancipation of what remains of slavery within their limits. The vote on this question was informal, and was designed to counteract the impression that two slave States were about to be made out of one. The Constitutional Convention failed to do its duty in this respect, and the people have therefore attended to it themselves. They are sound on the great question, whatever may be said of their leaders, and the latter should take courage. The solid vote in favor of emancipation is a signal rebuke to the dough-face policy, which is held in as great contempt there as he is elsewhere in the loyal States.

The Canal to New Madrid.

St. Louis, April 9.—Gen. Pope's official report of the canal cut across the peninsula at New Madrid, through which four steamers and several barges were taken, is 12 miles long, six miles of which were through heavy timber which had to be sawed off by hand four feet under water. The labors of this most laborious undertaking originated with Col. Schuyler Hamilton, and the work was executed by Col. Bissell's Missouri Engineer Regiment.

Beauregard Watered his Horse.

Memphis, April 9.—The *Democrat's* special says the rebels were pursued by 8,000 of our cavalry. Rebel prisoners state Beauregard made a speech to his troops, before entering the battle, saying he would water his horse in the Tennessee river or in hell; that the fight became a rout, he was hell, unless successful.

Massachusetts Responds.

Boston, April 9th.—Gov. Andrew telegraphs to headquarters to-day tendering the services, without compensation, of a number of Massachusetts surgeons ready to go west to aid our wounded.

Halleck Gone to Pittsburg, Tenn.

St. Louis, April 9.—Gen. Halleck and a portion of his staff left for the Tennessee river this afternoon, and he will immediately assume command in the field.

MONEY WANTED.

The Sanitary Committee of this city is an organization acting with great intelligence and effectiveness, and without pay, for the welfare of our soldiers in the field. Thus far the money that it has expended has been contributed mainly, if not entirely, by the people of this city; but in spite of the generosity of the patriotic here, the Committee is in want of funds. In its name, and by its request, we make another appeal to the people of the country, as well as city. Yesterday a hasty collection supplied its immediate wants and enabled a large corps of surgeons and nurses to go to the battle field at Pittsburgh; but to-day the demand will be as pressing as it was then. A thousand things essential to the comfort of our brave boys are wanted, and nothing but money will obtain them. Nurses cannot go, in most cases, unless their expenses are paid; and special trains cannot be run for nothing, even in war times. Let us who are secure at home, who are made secure by the self-sacrificing gallantry of our troops who, for their country and for us, are now suffering by the remorseless disasters of a hard fought field—let us do every man what we can for their relief. We appeal to city and country alike, for both alike are interested. If but little that each can give, let that little be sent. A single dollar may save the life of a brave and loyal man. Every cent will assuage suffering and mitigate woe.

All monies sent to Judge MARK SKINNER, Chicago, the Chairman of the Board, will be faithfully, intelligently and conscientiously expended in the Committee's Samaritan labor; and all sums, large or small, will be thankfully received. We know the people of the Northwest, and we do not plead in vain!

CHICAGO PROVISION TRADE.

Pork and Beef Packing for 1861-62.

THE GREATEST BEEF AND PORK-PACKING, AND THE LARGEST GRAIN AND LUMBER MARKET IN THE WORLD.

The Beef and Pork-packing season in Chicago for 1861-62 is now closed, and the result exceeds the highest anticipations of the trade. We have long held the position of being the greatest Beef-packing market in the world; but even the most sanguine of our citizens did not dream of taking from Cincinnati the title of Porkopolis, at least for ten years to come. But the facts show that while Cincinnati this last season has packed 483,000 hogs, there have been packed in Chicago by regularly established packers, no less than **514,118** hogs, besides **55,212** beeves. If we would include what has been packed by butchers and merchants for the use of the retail trade, the figures would exceed our highest estimates.

This result is a mark of progress not to be lightly passed over by our citizens, or by those who design making Chicago their future scene of operations. Little did the Cincinnati journals think, when but a year or two since, in order to spite Louisville, they denominated Chicago the *second* pork-packing point in the United States, that they would in such a short period be compelled to call it the *first*. Our natural position, as key to the entire Northwest, and its extensive prairies, has achieved what no one was wild enough to predict five years since; and Chicago now ranks as the greatest grain market in the world, the greatest beef market in the world, the greatest pork market in the world, and the greatest lumber market in the world. This may appear to some as savoring of boastfulness; but the facts and figures, carefully collated, substantiate all we aver.

The following table shows the amount of Hogs packed in Chicago for a series of Seasons:—

HOGS PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR TEN SEASONS.

Season.	No. Packed.
1852-53	48,156
1853-54	52,849
1854-55	73,694
1855-56	80,380
1856-57	74,000
1857-58	99,262
1858-59	185,000
1859-60	167,918
1860-61	231,335
1861-62	514,118

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Hogs during the packing season for a number of years:—

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENT OF HOGS DURING TEN SEASONS.

Season.	Received	Shipped.
1852-53	65,158	10,000
1853-54	73,960	10,628
1854-55	138,565	52,881
1855-56	308,539	187,763
1856-57	220,702	108,074
1857-58	213,216	88,546
1858-59	251,103	46,434
1859-60	255,384	71,266
1860-61	384,684	119,886
1861-62	746,667	228,682

In the above table no calculation whatever is made for the number of hogs brought in here by teams from the country. During the past season the streets were for weeks lined with farmers' wagons, loaded with dressed hogs, which they sold to the packers. The number thus received is estimated at from ten to twenty thousand.

The following table shows the number of Beeves packed in Chicago for a series of years:—

BEEVES PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR ELEVEN YEARS

Season.	No. Packed.
1851-52	21,806
1852-53	24,663
1853-54	25,431
1854-55	23,691
1855-56	[illegible]
1856-57	14,987
1857-58	34,675
1858-59	45,504
1859-60	51,806
1860-61	25,200
1861-62	55,212

From the above table it will be seen that that the Beef packing during the past season has been more than double the packing of the previous season, and greater than in any former year of our history.

To give our readers some idea of the magnitude of the trade in Beef Cattle and Hogs in this city, we append the following table, showing the receipts and shipments for a series of years:

RECEIPTS OF HOGS AND BEEF CATTLE IN CHICAGO.

	Hogs.		Beeves.	
Year.	Rec'd.	Ship'd.	Rec'd.	Ship'd.
1855	302,022	143,380	16,715	8,288
1856	293,625	231,540	21,950	22,502
1857	261,126	131,816	48,524	25,502
1858	530,069	176,228	118,151	43,149
1859	284,425	212,882	90,574	35,975
1860	355,851	156,924	155,753	104,122
1861	675,902	289,094	204,579	124,146

The above table demonstrates that large as our pork-packing is, it is not equal to our receipts of Hogs, for we find that last year we shipped east 289,094, and we have already stated that during the packing season, just closed, from October to March, inclusive, we have shipped no less than 228,682 hogs. So if our facilities for packing had been equal to our supply, we would have cut 746,667 hogs, instead of 514,118.

We have no doubt but time will remedy all this. The advantages which Chicago possesses as a provision market—being connected by lines of railroad to supply New Orleans, Canada, Boston, New York, or Baltimore, not equalled by any other city in the United States,—are already apparent to the most prominent provision men in the country, and they are every year demonstrating this more and more, as witness the remarkable increase in the business during the past two or three seasons.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURGH

Terrible Slaughter on Both Sides.

OUR FORCES DRIVEN BACK ON SUNDAY.

Buell Arrives and Turns the Scale of Battle.

GREAT VICTORY ON MONDAY.

The Enemy in Full Retreat.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 9—11 A. M.

The Federal victory at Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, is complete. The fighting was as terrific as at Waterloo, and the loss of life far greater. Our loss is reported at from 15,000 to 18,000 men killed and wounded. The rebel loss is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. The battle raged from sun rise til 4 p. m., when the rebels broke and fled and were pursued by our cavalry and flying artillery, who captured large numbers of prisoners and slaughtered them by hundreds.

About noon the battle was thought to be lost, but the reserves came up and charged the enemy with the bayonet, sweeping all before them, and winning the day. Beauregard, who commanded the rebels, is reported severely wounded in the arm. Several rebel Generals are killed.

General Wallace on our side is reported killed. General Prentiss was taken with five hundred of his brigade, and several guns. Colonel David Stuart of Chicago is wounded. The loss of officers is fearful. It was the greatest battle ever fought on this continent, and one of the greatest ever fought in the world. There were 120,000 men on on each side. Full particulars in the next dispatch.

CAIRO, April 9, 1862—2 P. M.

Nothing official has as yet been received from the battle at Pittsburgh. Passengers who arrived late last night, bring sad reports of loss and disaster, though the enemy was in the end repulsed and driven back with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Our army was taken by surprise on Sunday, and driven back toward the river. Camps were destroyed and great damage done. On Sunday night Gen. Buell's forces arrived, crossed the river, and on Monday morning attacked the enemy in flank, and after a desperate fight by all our forces, the rebels fled in inextricable confusion.

Sherman's and Prentiss's divisions were first attacked. Gen. Prentiss, with two regiments, were taken prisoners. One of our batteries was taken and retaken six times.

The sharpshooters of the enemy did terrible execution upon our officers. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace of Ottawa, was killed. Also acting Col. Heman Canfield of the 72d Ohio. His body is here on its way to Medina. Carson, the scout, was killed early in the engagement.

The enemy are reported to have been 120,000 strong, under command of Johnston and Beauregard.

All the cars at command of the rebels are at Corinth.

The provisions and stores there are immense, and our army were pursuing the enemy to take them and their stores, when the messenger left.

Forty of the enemy's field cannon were captured.

General Strong is sending up every boat at command to bring down the wounded. He has telegraphed to the Governors of neighboring States and to Sanitary Commissions for nurses and hospital supplies.

Buell, it is thought, will have had Corinth by yesterday noon.

The amount of ammunition and supplies taken at Island No. 10 is immense. Naval officers say it is the strongest fortified place they have seen during the war. Seventy cannon were taken. The prisoners number three hundred and sixty-eight, including seventeen officers, one hundred sick, and one hundred steamboat hands. The property taken is valued at three hundred thousand dollars. Nine steamers were captured.

No arrivals from below this morning.

THE VERY LATEST.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 9, 1862—10 P. M.

No official accounts have yet been received from the great battle near Pittsburgh. A few who were witnesses of most of it have arrived, and a summary of their report is as follows; they may differ somewhat from the first reports sent you:

The Federal army was posted between two streams, about four miles apart, that run into the Tennessee nearly at right angles to it, about two miles each from Pittsburgh. The left front was commanded by General Prentiss who had several raw regiments, and in his rear was General Sherman with his division. The right front was held by Gen. McClernand, with Gen. Smith in his rear. Gen. Hurlbut was in the center, somewhat in the rear of the front line. Beauregard attacked Gen. Prentiss's division at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, surprising them and driving them and Sherman's corps near the river till protected by our gunboats, and taking Prentiss and two regiments prisoners. While driving in Prentiss and Sherman, a large force of the enemy got in the rear of Gen. McClernand's division, completely cutting it from the main army. Gen. McClernand put himself at the head of his troops, and cut his way through the rebel hosts, and rejoined the army.

The fight had now become desperate, and General Grant assuming command, the enemy was driven back, and the federal forces occupied at night nearly the same positions they did in the morning. The fight lasted fifteen hours.

During the night General Lew Wallace came up from Crump's Landing with nineteen thousand troops, and in the morning the battle was renewed with great fury. Neither party seemed disposed to yield, and between 10 and 12 the fight was terrific. Soon after noon, Gen. Buell had crossed the Tennessee and attacked the enemy in flank with 40,000 men, and the rout soon became general. Buell pursued with twelve thousand men, mostly cavalry, and the last rumor was that he had taken Corinth.

Our informants can give no account of our loss further than that it is terrible. Eight hundred wounded are reported on one steamer on their way down.

Col. John Logan (not the Congressman) is reported wounded in the shoulder.

The enemy took thirty-six pieces of our artillery on Sunday. They are reported all retaken, and forty of the enemy's on Monday.

Gen. Strong certainly expects Gen. Halleck here in the morning *en route* for Tennessee.

It was Gen. McCown, not McCall, taken by Gen. Pope's forces at Island No. 10.

Gen. Strong has received notice of large numbers of physicians, nurses, and hospital stores coming from Chicago, Springfield, St. Louis and other places. Several barges of ice are ordered up the Tennessee river for the wounded.

The Silver Wave is expected up from New Madrid to-night with a load of rebel prisoners.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, April 9, 1862.

It is reported by an officer who left Pittsburgh Monday evening, that our forces occupy Corinth, and that Beauregard's arm was shot off by a cannon ball, and that the body of Gen A. S. Johnston was found dead on the field. Nothing later.

PITTSBURGH, TENNESSEE, 8th, via FORT HENRY, April 9—3.20 A. M.

One of the greatest and bloodiest battles of modern days has just closed here, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy, who attacked us at daybreak on Sunday. The battle lasted without intermission during the entire day, and was again resumed on Monday morning, and continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy commenced their retreat and are still flying towards Corinth, pursued by a large force of our cavalry.

The slaughter on both sides is immense. We have lost in killed, wounded and missing from 8,000 to 12,000. That of the enemy is estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000.

It is impossible in the present confused state of affairs to ascertain any details. I therefore give you the best account possible from observation, having passed through the storm of action during the two days that it raged.

The fight was brought on by a body of 300 of the 25th Missouri (Union) regiment, of General Prentiss' division, attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which were supposed to be the pickets of the enemy, in front of our camp. The rebels immediately advanced on General Prentiss' division on the left wing, pouring volley after volley of musketry, and riddling our camps with grape, canister and shell. Our forces soon formed into line and returned their fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them, had turned their heaviest fire on the left and centre of Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camps, and bringing up a fresh force, opened fire on our left wing under General McClernand.

This fire was returned with terrible effect and a determined spirit by both infantry and artillery along the whole line, for a distance of over four miles.

General Hurlbut's division was thrown forward to support the centre, when a desperate conflict ensued. The rebels were driven back with terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn. From about nine o'clock, the time your correspondent arrived on the field, until night closed on the bloody scene, there was no determination of the result of the struggle.

The rebels exhibited remarkably good generalship; at times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire upon the right or centre. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire on the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns. The fire of Major Taylor's Chicago Battery raked them down in scores; but the smoke would no sooner be dispersed than the breach would again be filled.

The most desperate firing took place late in the afternoon. The rebels knew that if they did not succeed in whipping us, their chances for success would be exceedingly doubtful.

As a portion of General Buell's forces had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river, and the other portion was coming up the river from Savannah, the enemy became aware that we were being reinforced, as they could see Gen. Buell's troops from the river bank a short distance above us, on the left, to which point they had forced their way.

At five o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two thirds of our camp, and were fighting their way forward with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts to drive us into the river, and at the same time, heavily engaged our right.

Up to this time we had received no reinforcements, Gen. Lew. Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing, and being without other transports than those used for quartermasters' and commissaries' stores, which were too heavy laden to ferry any considerable number of Gen. Buell's forces across the river, those that were here having been sent to bring the troops from Savannah. We were therefore contesting against fearful odds, our force not exceeding 38,000 men. That of the enemy was upward of 60,000. Our condition at this moment was exceedingly critical. Large numbers of men, panic-struck, others worn out by hard fighting, with an average per cent. of skulkers, had straggled towards the river, and could not be rallied. Gen. Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the entire day, amid the unceasing storm of bullets, grape and shell, now rode from right to left, inciting the men to stand firm until our reinforcements could cross the river. Col. Webster, Chief of Staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, pointing on the enemy's right, while a large number of the batteries were planted along the entire line from the river bank northwest to the extreme right, some two and a half miles distant.

About an hour before dark a general cannonade was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry. Such a roar was never heard on this continent. For a short time the rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and terrible.

The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off, kept raining shell on the rebel hordes. This last effort was too much for the enemy, and ere dusk the firing had nearly ceased. Night coming on, all the combatants rested from their awful work of blood and carnage. Our men rested on their arms in the position they held at the close of the fight, until the forces under Gen. Wallace arrived and took position on the right and met Gen. Buell's forces from the opposite side; and Savannah being now converted into the battle ground, the entire right of Gen. Nelson's division was ordered to form on the right, and the forces under Gen. Crittenden were ordered to his support early in the morning.

SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

Gen. Buell having arrived the previous evening, in the morning the ball was opened at daylight, simultaneously with Gen. Nelson's division on the left, and Gen. Wallace's division on the right. Gen. Nelson's force opened a most galling fire, and advanced rapidly as the enemy fell back. The fire soon became general along the whole line, and began to tell with terrific effect on the enemy.

Gen. McClernand's, Sherman's and Hurlbut's men, though terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting, still maintained their honors won at Donelson, but the resistance of the rebels was terrible and worthy a better cause, but they were not enough for our undaunted bravery and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which was sweeping them away like chaff before the wind. But knowing that a defeat here would be a death blow to their hopes, and that their all depended on this great struggle, their Generals still urged them, in the face of destruction, hoping, by flanking us on the right, to turn the tide of battle. Their success was again for a time cheering, as they began to gain ground and appeared to have been reinforced; but our left under Gen. Nelson was driving them with wonderful rapidity, and by 11 o'clock, Gen. Buell's forces had succeeded in flanking them and capturing their batteries of artillery. They, however, again rallied on the left and recovered, and their right forced themselves forward in another desperate effort; but reinforcements from Gen. Wood and Gen. Thomas were coming in, regiment after regiment, which were sent to Gen. Buell, who had again commenced to drive the enemy.

About 3 p. m. Gen. Grant rode to the left, where the fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding our soldiers wavering, sent a portion of his body-guard to the head of each of five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading. As he brandished his sword and waved them on to the crowning victory, while cannon balls were falling like hail around him, the men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar and din of artillery, and the rebels fled in dismay as from a destroying avalanche, and never made another stand.

Gen. Buell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style, and by 5½ o'clock the whole rebel army was in full retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit, with what further result is not known, they not having returned up to this hour.

We have taken a large amount of their artillery, and also a number of prisoners. We lost a number of our forces as prisoners yesterday, among whom is Gen. Prentiss. The number of our force taken has not been ascertained yet. It is reported at several hundred. Gen. Prentiss is also reported wounded.

Among the killed on the rebel side was their Commander-in-Chief, Albert Sidney Johnston, who was struck by a cannon ball in the afternoon, on Sunday. Of this there can be no doubt, as the report is corroborated by several officers taken to-day. It is further reported that General Beauregard had his arm shot off this afternoon. Generals Bragg, Breckinridge and Jackson were commanding portions of the rebel forces.

Our loss in officers is very heavy. It is impossible at present to obtain their names. The following were among the number killed:—Brigadier-General W. H. L. Wallace, Col. Pegram, acting General; Col. Ellis, 10th Illinois; Major Goddard, 15th Illinois; Lieut. Col. Canfield, 72d Ohio, mortally wounded, since died; Lieut. Col. Kyle, 71st Indiana, mortally wounded; Colonel Davis, 46th Illinois, mortally wounded; Gen. W. T. Sherman, wounded in the hand by a cannon ball; Col. Sweeny, 52d Illinois, Acting Brigadier General, wounded, received two shots in his only arm, having lost one in Mexico, also a shot in one of his legs. Col. Sweeny kept the field until the close of the fight, and he excited the admiration of the whole army. Col. Dave Stuart, 55th Illinois, Acting Brigadier General, shot through the breast on Sunday, but returned on the field on Monday.

Col. Chas. Crufts, 31st Illinois, acting Brigadier General, was shot through the right shoulder, not dangerously; Col. Haynie, 48th Illinois, wounded slightly; Col. J. C. McHenry, 17th Ky., wounded slightly; Lieut. Colonel Stout, 17th Ky., wounded slightly; Lieut. Colonel Morgan, 25th Indiana, wounded severely; Lieut. Colonel Ransom, 11th Illinois, wounded badly in the head; Colonel Mason, 71st Ohio, wounded slightly; Major Eaton, 18th Illinois, acting Colonel, wounded fatally; Major Nevins, 11th Illinois, wounded slightly; Capt. Irving W. Carson, Gen. Grant's scout, head shot off by a cannon ball; Capt. Preston Morton, wounded mortally, since died; Capt. Dillon, 18th Illinois, killed; Capt. Mace, 5th Illinois, killed; Capt. Carter, 11th Illinois, killed; Major Page, 57th Illinois, killed.

There has never been a parallel to the gallantry and bearing of our officers, from the commanding General to the lowest officer. Gen. Grant and staff were in the field, riding along the lines, in the thickest of the enemy's fire, during the entire two days of battle, and all slept on the ground Sunday night, during a heavy rain. On several occasions he got in range of the enemy's guns, and was discovered and fired upon, Lieut. Colonel McPherson having his horse shot from under him along side of the General. Captain Carson was between General Grant and your correspondent, when a cannon ball took off his head and killed and wounded several others. General Sherman had two horses killed under him, and Gen. McClernand shared like dangers, also Gen. Hurlbut; each of whom received bullet holes through their clothes.

Gen. Buell remained with his troops during the entire day, who, with Gens. Crittenden and Nelson, rode continually along the lines, encouraging their men.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT—ADDITIONAL FACTS.

CAIRO, April 9.—Further advices from Pittsburgh Landing give the following about the battle: The enemy attacked us at four o'clock Sunday morning, the brigades of Gens. Sherman and Prentiss being first engaged. The attack was successful, and our entire force was driven back to the river, where the advance of the enemy was checked by the fire of the gunboats, and our force, increased by the arrival of Gen. Grant with troops from Savannah, and inspirited by the report of the arrival of two divisions of Buell's army. Our loss this day was heavy, and besides the killed and wounded, embraced our camp equipage and 36 field guns.

The next morning our forces, now amounting to 80,000, assumed the offensive, and by two o'clock p. m. had retaken our camp and batteries, together with some forty of the enemy's guns and a quantity of prisoners, and the enemy were in full retreat, pursued by our victorious force.

The casualties are numerous. General Grant is wounded in the ankle, slightly; Gen. W. H. L. Wallace is killed; Gen. Smith is severely wounded; Gen. Prentiss is a prisoner; Col. Hall, 16th Ill., killed; Cols. Logan of the 32d Ill. and Davis of the 51st Ill., wounded severely; Maj. Hunter, 32d Ill., killed, and our loss in killed, wounded and missing is not less than 5,500.

Col. Peabody, 25th Missouri, also severely wounded.

From New Madrid we learn that Gen. Pope has taken 3 Generals, 7 Colonels, and 8,000 men prisoners, also one hundred guns, and camp equipage and stores in great quantity.

WHEN THE REBELS MOVED TO ATTACK.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—The Nashville *Patriot* of this morning says a gentleman who left the neighborhood of the Confederate army of the West last Thursday, states Beauregard left Corinth that day with his command for Purdy, Tenn., and Johnston left his that day for Purdy, via Hamburg. It was expected that they would bring on a battle, Friday or Saturday, if their march was not impeded by rain.

The Capture of Island No. 10.

375 PRISONERS TAKEN—17 OFFICERS.

Large Number of Shot and Shell Captured.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM COMMODORE FOOTE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ISLAND No. 10, April 9, via CAIRO, 2 o'clock a. m. 10th inst.

As you are already informed, Island No. 10, with the batteries upon the main shore have fallen into our hands, with an immense amount of stores and ammunition. The forces upon the main shore, 5,000 in number, with the rebel Generals Gantt, McCoun, and Walker, left night before last without informing the forces upon the Island. They carried away with them twenty-five pieces and their small arms. The latter, however, have been found strewn all along their line of march. The woods are litterally strewn with guns, swords, knapsacks, haversacks, and clothing.

All the cannon in five batteries, forty-nine in number, and at least half a million dollars worth of ordnance stores are in our possession.

The main shore guns were spiked, but only partially. The encampments were left and are filled with every description of clothing and utensils. $50,000 dollars worth of commissary stores, consisting of 500 barrels of mess beef, a large stock of sugar, molasses, rice, grain, &c., besides several hundred horses and mules, ten steamboats, (among them the Grampus) and two fine wharf boats.

The whole number of cannon captured upon the main shore and Island is 75, among them some splendid rifles.

As soon as the forces upon the Island heard of the desertion of the main shore, they sent a flag of truce and offered to Commodore Foote a conditional surrender. The Commodore demanded an unconditional surrender, which was finally agreed to, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning our gunboat took possession; the land forces under Col. Buford occupying it at daylight.

There were some batteries upon the Island mounting 30 heavy guns; a considerable stock of ammunition, but no stores.

There were 395 prisoners taken, comprising 3 artillery companies and one infantry, composed largely of Chicago men, who had gone to Memphis for work, laborers on the Island, were under the command of W. Y. C. Humes.

There were about 5,000 troops upon the main shore. Great disaffection prevailed among the troops upon the Island, and one Company, the night before the desertion, refused to do duty. Many of the privates threatened to assassinate the officers, and generally they were leading a very happy life. They have had no pay since last June. They also say that they have had no communication with the main shore for two weeks, and bitterly complain that they were sacrificed by them.

The "sacrifice," however, amounts to nothing, as all the main shore forces have been bagged by Gen. Pope. The prisoners are now on transports and will be shipped North in a day or two.

Amongst other property was an immense mass of letters containing valuable information; stating among other things that 14 rebel gunboats are on their way up the river.

The rebel officers captured say our way is now open to Memphis, and that no resistance will be offered at either Fort Pillow or Randolph. The rebels state that they have lost but one man. Deserters and contrabands state, however, that they have lost nearly a hundred.

The Island in many places is fairly ploughed up, and one battery upon the main shore badly shattered.

From eighty to one hundred new made graves, evidently made within a few days, would also seem to indicate that number of killed.

The gunners say that when the Corondelet and Pittsburgh ran the blockade, not a man could see them, and they fired entirely at random. They had been expecting the attempt, but had not heard of the transit of our transports through the woods, and would not believe when it was told them. When informed of the capture of the main shore forces, they gave vent to every expression of delight.

In every respect the capture was entirely successful, and effected without the loss of a man or an accident of any description.

The ordnance and stores are the most numerous and valuable of any captured during the war.

Gen. Pope is at the Island in conference with the flag officer, and everything indicates speedy and decisive action, and a determination to rapidly follow up the splendid results of the capture.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

FLAG SHIP BENTON, ISLAND No 10, April 8, 1862.

Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have to inform the Department that since I sent the telegram last night, announcing the surrender to me of Island No. 10, possession has been taken both of the Island and the works upon the Tennessee shore, by the gunboats and the troops under command of Gen. Buford.

Seventeen officers and 368 privates, besides 100 of their sick and 100 men employed on board the transports, are in our hands unconditional prisoners of war. I have caused a hasty examination to be made of the forts, batteries and munitions of war captured. There are 11 earthworks, with 70 heavy cannon, ranging in calibre from 32 to 100-pounders, rifled. The magazines are well supplied with powder, and there are large quantities of shot and shell and other munitions of war, and also great quantities of provisions. Four steamers afloat with the rebel gunboat Grampus, are sunk, but will be easily raised. The floating battery of 16 heavy guns, turned adrift by the rebels, is said to be lying on the Missouri shore, below New Madrid.

The enemy upon the main land appear to have fled with great precipitation after dark last night, leaving, in many cases, half-prepared meals in their quarters, and there appears to have been no concert of action between the rebels upon the Island and those occupying the shore, but the latter fled, leaving the former to their fate.

These works, erected with the highest engineering skill, are of great strength, and with their natural advantages would have been impregnable if defended by men fighting in a better cause.

A combined attack of the naval and land forces would have taken place this afternoon or to-morrow morning had not the rebels so hastily abandoned this stronghold. To mature the plans of attack absolutely required twenty-three days of preparation.

General Pope is momentarily expected to arrive with his army at this point, he having successfully crossed the river yesterday under a heavy fire, which no doubt led to the hasty abandonment of the works. I am unofficially informed that the two gunboats which so gallantly run the fire of the rebel batteries a few nights since, yesterday attacked and reduced a fort of the enemy opposite, dismounting eight guns.

I regret that the painful condition of my feet, still requiring the use of crutches, prevented me from making a personal examination of the works. I was, therefore, compelled to delegate Lieutenant Commanding S. Phelps, of the Flag-ship Benton.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer Commanding.

The following is a copy of the order of Gen. McCall on assuming command of the rebel forces at Island No. 10:

SOLDIERS: We are strangers, commander and commanded, each to the other. Let me tell you who I am. I am a General made by Beauregard, a General selected by Beauregard and Bragg for this command when they knew it was in peril. They have known me for twenty years. We have stood together on the fields of Mexico. Give them your confidence now—give it to me when I have earned it.

Soldiers, the Mississippi Valley is entrusted to your patience. Exhibit the vigilance and coolness of last night, and hold it.

W. D. MCCALL, Br'g Gen. Com'g.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862.

The vote on Roscoe Conkling's Bankrupt Law will be taken next Monday. There are over one hundred thousand petitioners for such a law, and many of those adverse will favor one leaving disloyal persons exempt from the benefits of the act, as reported.

A Commercial treaty with Turkey, negotiated by Minister Edward Joy Morris, has been reported from the Foreign Committee in executive session of the Senate. We have had no treaty since 1830.

Gen. Wadsworth refused to return fugitive slaves claimed by their masters from Prince George county, Md., telling the claimants he was no slave catcher, and that they must apply elsewhere.

Accounts from Port Royal are discouraging. The cotton agents are taking advantage of their position, and are ill-treating the negroes. The missionaries are troubled by the illogical differences. It is said Mr. Pierce does the best he can, but requires authority to govern. He is now dependent on military officers. If Mr. Almsted of New York goes, he will insist on a commission of some sort.

Gen. Hitchcock is regularly installed as military adviser to the Secretary of War, who holds a council of war every morning, at which Hitchcock, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, and others, heads of Bureaus, are present.

Our ex-Consul at Cadiz and the Lieutenant of the Sumter, two rebels seized by Consul Delong at Tangiers, are expected daily. A question of international law is under consideration. Although our Consuls have, under the treaty with Carbary, powers of the fullest civil and criminal jurisdiction, it is doubtful whether, under American precedents, especially that of Kosta, political refugees can be seized on neutral soil.

Among the negative votes on the slave tax were Lovejoy, Hutchins, and other radical Republicans.

Playing-card manufacturers have an audience of the Finance Committee to-day.

Gen. Halleck would have had his own preparations for an attack on Corinth completed in four days more.

The bill introduced by Representative Arnold, to establish branch post offices in cities, has passed both Houses.

Among 98 votes against the rejection of the District of Columbia emancipation bill, were Messrs. Diven, Lehman, Odell, and Thomas of Mass. Mr. Vallandigham, who led the movement against the bill, explained that Mr. Richardson, (who was present yesterday to vote against the tax bill,) was now out of town. The bill is to be considered in Committee of the Whole, after the Pacific Railroad bill, now a special order, has been disposed of. It will then be reported to the House as soon as possible, and passed, by nearly the same majority as that to-day.

Morrill's (Vermont) polygamy bill is the same as that which was passed two years ago by the House, save that the District of Columbia is not exempted from its operation.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to-day empowering Commissioners appointed by Circuit Courts with authority to arrest, imprison and hold to bail, and to exercise the same powers as Judges of the District Courts in holding to security for the peace, or for good behavior; all bail bonds and bonds to keep peace and good behavior to be liens on the real estate of principals situate within the State where his bonds are taken.

Peter P. Hargons, master's mate of the Congress, writes to the Navy Department that he and thirty-two of the crew, of whom all are well save one who has lost his leg and one buried, are in a tobacco warehouse at Richmond.

The bill reorganizing the medical department of the army, passed by the House, is substantially the same as that introduced by Mr. Aldrich of Minn. It adds to the corps ten surgeons, ten assistant surgeons, twenty medical cadets, and as many hospital stewards as the Surgeon General may require; the surgeon general to rank as brigadier, one assistant surgeon general and a medical inspector general to rank as colonel of cavalry, the latter to have supervision of the sanitary condition of the army, assisted by eight medical inspectors to rank as lieutenant colonels, all to be appointed from the regular corps without regard to present rank.

Minister Pike, at the Netherlands, writes Secretary Seward that Europe will take no more thought about the rebels after the capture of Savannah and Charleston and the opening of the Mississippi.

It is reported that Gen. Sherman's Brigadiers at Port Royal—Generals Stevens, Wright and Viele—are all coming North; it seeming desirable to make a thorough reorganization of that department.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Secretary of War has submitted to Congress a communication on the Northern Coast Defences, enclosing an elaborate report from Edwin S. Johnson of Conn., well known as a practical civil engineer, and connected with the joint commission of 1817 and 1819 for running and making the Northeastern boundary line. Mr. Johnson recommended the passage of Senator Morrill's bill, and the adoption of the policy of placing in the hands of the President the necessary power to accept loans of money from the several States for the public defense as therein proposed. Among the modes of defense contemplated is the use of railways and floating ball proof batteries, in addition to the ordinary system of fortifications. His report is the result of a careful examination of the matters in question, including a long list of documents, based on a thorough acquaintance with the physical geography and topographical features of the country.

Jas. S. Pike, Minister to the Netherlands, in transmitting to the State Department a copy of the tariff and revenue system of that country, and concludes his dispatch as follows: "It will be absurd that there is no direct tax on personal property or on income, as such. Taxes are believed to stand in the way of industrial and commercial development and to operate to expel capital. The decisive successes of the Federal Government in Tennessee have produced their natural effect on this side of the water. When Charleston and Savannah shall have fallen, and our gunboats traverse the Mississippi, all interest in the affairs of the confederates will cease in Europe.

About two weeks ago Commodore Foote, in telegraphing to the Navy Department, said Gen. Pope intended to make a transverse movement which would astonish the secesh on Island No. 10. The fulfillment of this prediction is already known to the country.

The Senate was several hours in executive session to-day. It confirmed several military appointments of low grade, and Samuel F. Brown of Ohio to be Attorney of the Territory of Colorado.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The synopsis of the newspaper reports of the Tennessee battle was read both in the Senate and House. It was listened to with unusual silence. In the House there was some slight applause, which suddenly ceased. The latest dispatch from Commodore Foote was also read, and this was enthusiastically received in the House.

Louisville Sends Two Steamers up the Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—At a large meeting of citizens, the Mayor presiding, to make arrangements for taking care of the wounded from Corinth, $2,500 dollars were contributed, and any further amount desired offered. The steamer *Commercial* left for the Tennessee river to-night with medical and other supplies. The steamer *Diligent* will leave to-morrow with nurses and supplies. Any amount of hospital accommodations in this city were offered.

LATEST FROM CAIRO.

Gen. Halleck and Sec'y Scott Leave for Pittsburg, Tenn.

Buell Still Chasing the Rebels.

Bogus Gov. Johnson of Ky. a Prisoner.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 10, 1862—2 A. M.

Col. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War arrived this evening from Island No. 10. He leaves in the morning on the Emma, the fastest in port, for Pittsburg, in company with Gen. Halleck, who is on his way from St. Louis.

The latest news from Gen. Grant's army is that Gen. A. S. Johnston was found dead upon the field.

The bogus Governor of Kentucky, Johnson, is a prisoner.

Gen. Buell, at the head of a large cavalry force, was in close pursuit of the enemy. He was only four miles from Crointh when last heard from. This is considered reliable in military circles.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen McClellan Before Yorktown.

"ALL QUIET" AT LAST ACCOUNTS.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—The Old Point boat has arrived. She left Fortress Monroe about eight o'clock last night.

The Merrimac is confidently expected, with seven other gunboats, on the first favorable day.

The weather here is cold and foggy.

The latest news from Yorktown by telegraph is that everything is progressing satisfactorily, and a battle is not expected within a day or two.

The *American's* special correspondent says the storm which arose Monday afternoon and continued through Tuesday, doubtless prevented the Merrimac from coming out as she intended. She is now looked for confidently as soon as the weather permits. A gentleman who was on board the steamer Rancocas when she went up with a flag of truce on Monday, says the Merrimac was then lying off Craney Island. The Yorktown, Jamestown, Teaser and four small tugs were in company with her, all under steam. No particular change in the appearance of the Merrimac was noticed. It was the impression of those on board the Rancocas that the whole fleet were on their way down when the flag of truce appeared.

The storm must have been severely felt in the army now advancing up the peninsula, deprived as they are, to a great extent, of shelter and tents, and exposed to a constant watchfulness in the face of the enemy. The roads, none too good before, will be brought to a horrible condition, and the public must not be impatient in expecting early results in this direction.

IN HONOR OF OUR VICTORIES.

Order Giving Thanks for the Recent Victories at Pea Ridge, Island No. 10 and Pittsburg.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862.

Ordered—First, That at meridian of the Sunday next after the reception of this order, at the head of every regiment in the armies of the United States, there shall be offered by its Chaplain a prayer giving thanks to the Lord of Hosts for the recent manifestations of His power in the overthrow of the rebels and traitors, and invoking the continuance of His aid in delivering this nation, by the arm of its patriotic soldiers, from the horrors of treason, rebellion and civil war.

Second, That the thanks and congratulations of the War Department are rendered to Major General Halleck, for the signal ability and success that have distinguished all the military operations of his department, and for the spirit and courage manifested by the army under his command, under every hardship and against every odds, in attacking, pursuing, and destroying the enemy wherever he could be found.

Third, That the thanks of the Department are also given to Generals Curtis and Sigel, and the officers and soldiers in their command, for matchless gallantry at the bloody battle at Pea Ridge; and to Major Generals Grant and Buell, and their forces, for the glorious repulse of Beauregard at Pittsburg, Tenn.; and to Major General Pope and his officers and soldiers for the bravery and skill displayed in their operations against the rebels and traitors entrenched at Island No. 10 in the Mississippi river. Their daring, courage, diligent action, persistent valor, and military achievements, are unsurpassed.

Fourth, That there shall this day be a salute of 100 guns from the United States Arsenal at Washington, in honor of these great victories.

[Signed,] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862.

SENATE.

Messrs. HOWARD and CHANDLER of Michigan, SHERMAN of Ohio, and TRUMBULL of Illinois, presented petitions in favor of emancipation.

Mr. HOWE of Wisconsin presented a memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin for the establishment of a national armory and naval depot in that State.

The bill relating to fixing the salaries of district attorneys was taken up, and after discussion was passed, 20 to 19.

The Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army. The debate involved the question of incorporating surgeons from the regular staff, thus giving a broad field for selection. This was agreed to. The bill, as amended, on the recommendation of the Military Committee, was passed.

The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia came up on its second reading, to which Mr. Vallandigham objected.

The question then recurred under the rule, shall the bill be rejected?, which was decided in the negative, 45 against 93.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. PHELPS of Cal. spoke in its favor.

Mr. KELLY of Pa. also advocated the bill. Adjourned.

From St. Louis—Gen. Halleck Serenaded—Destructive Fires.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—In response to a serenade to-night, General Halleck said that Beauregard, with an immense army, advanced from Corinth and attacked the combined forces of Grant and Buell. The battle began at daybreak on Sunday, and continued till late on Monday afternoon, with terrible loss on both sides. We have gained a complete victory, and driven the enemy back within his fortifications. He also announced his departure for the field this morning.

The wooden-ware factory of Tanner & Meyer burned last night. Loss, $50,000; insured for $15,000.

The distillery of Wonderly, Haydill & Co., Collinsville, Ill., with 500 barrels of whisky, burned on Monday morning. Loss on building and machinery, $35,000. No insurance.

Relief Measures in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—A boat has been commissioned to take physicians, nurses and stores to the late scene of the battle in Tennessee.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held and a committee of five appointed to take subscriptions to buy food and other necessaries for the wounded, and a large amount was raised in an hour.

Capt. Dickerson, U. S. Quartermaster, is authorized to pay for the boat.

A committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce will go to Columbus to-night to urge the Legislature to make an appropriation to charter other boats and procure necessary supplies. It is probable that three or four boats will leave here this week for the Tennessee. A large number of nurses have offered their services.

Cyrus W. Field's Atlantic Telegraph.

[PER STEAMER HIBERNIAN.]

LONDON, March 28.—Cyrus W. Field has returned from Paris. He leaves on the 29th for America, by the Asia. His telegraph scheme has been very favorably received, and the laying down of the cable to Newfoundland within twelve months is considered certain.

Departure for Europe—Russell a Passenger Home.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The new Cunard steamer China left this port to-day for Liverpool, with $691,000 in specie, and a large number of passengers, among whom was Russell of the London *Times*, who has spent a year in this country.

Overwhelming Republican Victory in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, April 9.—Gov. Buckingham's majority is good. Last year it was 2,000. The Senate is a unit against the Democrats, and House stands 181 Republicans against 56 Democrats.

Gov. Andy Johnson at Work.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—Gov. Andy Johnson has suspended the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of Nashville, who refused to take the oath of allegiance, by filling their places with loyal appointees.

Supplies from Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 9.—A special train with surgeons, hospital stores and supplies for the wounded at Pittsburgh Landing, leaves here to-night.

New Advertisements.

ANDERSON RIFLES, ATTENTION!—You are hereby notified to be at your Armory this Thursday evening, at 7½, for the purpose of reorganization. W. B. HOLBROOK, Secretary. ap10-p252-1t

FOR SALE.—Three Portable PLATFORM SCALES—now—weigh 1,000 and 1,200 lbs.—cheap for cash. Inquire at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository, Market st. between Washington and Madison sts. ap10-p252-3t

FOR SALE.—Two Magnificent residences in the West Division—one brick, one wood—with large, airy lots, beautifully located, and suitable for Gen. Banks, Gen. Sigel, or any secretary in Chicago. Truly gentlemen, such residences are seldom found in the Chicago market. Please investigate the matter, and satisfy yourselves. E. H. CUMMINGS, 125 South Clark street. ap10-p251-2t

FOR SALE.—A First Class Double Door Fire and Burglar Proof VAULT ENTRANCE, with best locks in use, will be sold at a very low price for cash. Inquire of BAILLIE & SEYMOUR, 144 South Water street. ap8-p227-1t

TO RENT.—The Residence 404 Erie street, is for rent to a prompt paying tenant. The house is handsomely situated, contains large, lofty rooms, is supplied with gas and water. Apply to RUMSEY, BRO & CO. ap10-p253-1w

TO RENT.—The Store Northwest corner of Lake and Halsted streets, very suitable for Drug, Dry Goods or Boot and Shoe store, with floor over same for family, if required. Also, store on Canal street, in wood building, corner of Randolph street, rent low. Lumber Yard to rent at the foot of Canal street, near the Railroad Lumber Depot, with good improvements, 100 feet front on the river, for $450 per year. Also, large boarding house or rooms and stores in three-story wood building corner of Wells and Monroe streets. Apply to WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, 210½ South Water st, adjoining Wells st. Bridge. ap10-p254 2w

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted to purchase, by a young man from New England, an interest in a well established and thrifty Newspaper and Job Office, located within 150 miles of Chicago. Address, for ten days, A. J. G., Lockport, Ill. ap10-p253-3t

TAKEN UP.—On Corner of North and Clark streets, a Horse and Buggy. The owner can have the same by applying at Northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Peck Court, paying charges, &c. ap10-p250-1t

BUY OR RENT. I have a small family and wish TO RENT A SMALL HOUSE, Or would Purchase a House on Leased Ground. Address "HOME," Tribune Office. ap8-p134-3tnet

TO COUNTRY NEWS AGENTS.

NEWS AGENTS AND BOOKSELLERS, COUNTRY POSTMASTERS AND OTHERS, about to commence the sale of Newspapers, &c., are invited to send for a Price List to the subscriber. He supplies the Chicago and New York Dailies and Weeklies, all New Books, Pamphlets, Pictures, War Maps, &c., &c., at the earliest moment, and at the lowest rates.

Price List and particulars free on application.

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New Advertisements.

WANTED—From May 1st, a small Furnished House. Address Post Office Box 3469. Best of reference given. ap10-p250-3t

WANTED—An Active Young man, about twenty, as clerk. Address, (by letter,) CHAS. RIGGS, 212 Lake street. ap10-p252-1t

WANTED—A Situation as Cook in a private family. Would have no objections to Washing and Ironing. Good reference given. Address "COOK," at this office. ap10-p251-1t

WANTED.—By a Gentleman and his wife, a small, neat House, north of Twelfth and east of State street, preferred—rent must be moderate. Address, stating location, B. J. C., P. O. Box 3470.

WANTED.—A Young Lady wishes a situation as general seamstress or dress maker in a private family or a hotel. The best of reference given. Address Miss A. G., Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—Book-Keepership by a middle-aged man and practical book-keeper, of several years residence in the city, with the most respectable reference. Address "A. Y.," Post Office Box 1606.

WANTED.—A gentleman who can furnish considerable capital, and can influence some consignments, wishes to connect with a Commission House already established, and who have already a fine amount of capital in the business. Best of references given and required. Address "Commission," care Tribune Office. ap10-p252-1t

WANTED.—$50—A Married Man, temperate, active and thorough business experience, wants employment—will pay fifty dollars to any one who will procure him a place, with a moderate salary. No objection to the country or to travel. References satisfactory. Address "INDUSTRY," Box 3669 Post Office.

WANTED—An Englishman, who is thoroughly acquainted with the English system of Brewing, and who has for some time past been employed in a well known establishment in the neighborhood of New York, is in want of a situation as Brewer. The production of first class articles guaranteed. Address "A. H.," Post Office, Chicago. ap10-p252-1t

WANTED—All the material (except Presses) sufficient to print a neat GERMAN PAPER; also Book and Job Type. Address, with full descriptions, price, &c., Box 1153, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—A Cook and a Housemaid. Those only who thoroughly understand their employment need apply at 233 Indiana avenue, South Division.

WANTED—A thorough Practical Distiller to go to the country. Apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 10 Lasalle street.

WANTED—A Horse weighing from fifteen to sixteen hundred pounds. Must be sound and well broke, and "sure to pull every time." Address "HORSE," at this office.

WANTED—By a young man of active business habits, a situation in a wholesale Grocery, Commission or Railroad House, as general or out door Clerk. He is willing to devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employers. Unexceptionable references given. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. A line addressed to "D. L.," Post Office Box 96, will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—A good experienced man, white or colored, to take care of a pair of horses and carriage, and who has a knowledge of gardening. Apply at the office of ... South Water street, adjoining Wells street bridge.

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper, Salesman or Clerk, by a competent and experienced business man. Speaks and writes German and English. The best of references given. Address "F. RABBUS," No. 243 East Randolph street, Chicago.

WANTED—A good Book-Keeper with from six to eight thousand dollars, for a few months. Two per cent per month will be paid; more may be realized. Inquire at the Garden City House. Refer to F. W. GATES & Co.

WANTED—A Situation by a competent, energetic man, (American) and twenty years married. A situation as foreman on a large farm or in the lumber business would be desirable. Three years experience. Address "E." Post Office Box 4024, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Parties declining housekeeping and having Household Furniture to dispose of, can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing Post Office Box 2168.

WANTED.—A Kentuckian, 22 years of age and endowed with a good business faculty, desires to be employed in some house or business where industry will be encouraged. City references given if required. Address J. R. TAYLOR, Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent a Dwelling suitable for a small family, in the West Division, north of Eldridge Court on Wabash avenue or the cross streets. Parties having a dwelling ... address ... PHILLIPS & CO., Insurance Agents, Board of Trade Building.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., Opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Persons wanting help can be supplied by applying as above or addressing Mrs A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2261.

WANTED.—Who wants to rent to a good tenant, a LOFT, with privilege of show window ... and a good cellar of the premises on or near ... Any one having ... Cellars to rent will address "Rent," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Security Fire Insurance Company's receipts at No. 162 South Water street. GEO. BAKER.

THE LAST CHANCE.—20 Volunteers wanted to fill Capt. Lawrence's company—Col. Fry's regiment. Call at 29 Lasalle street.

TO RENT.—Residence to Rent on the North Side, near the City limits with half an acre under nice state of cultivation. The house is finely arranged, ... Also, ... horse can have the garden to be put in good order, and has strawberries, raspberries and asparagus ... H. KERFOOT & CO. Masonic Temple. ap10-p250-1w

NOTICE.—A Full Set of First class Furniture for two floors for sale cheap or to let for board. Also store to let and fixtures for sale. 10 acres of land and other property, eight miles from Chicago, to exchange for a farm. Inquire for ... MERCHANTS & TRADERS' AGENCY, 3 Dearborn street, up-stairs. P. O. Box 3803.

LAKE FOREST.—There will be an adjourned meeting of the LAKE FOREST ASSOCIATION, In the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church, On THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 7½ P. M. As it is expected that final action will be taken in regard to closing up the affairs of the Association, every member should be present. D. J. LAKE, Secretary.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND. IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Cap Trimmings. I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market. The latest styles of FUR, WOOL AND SILK HATS, at IGNATZ HERZOG'S, No. 32 Lake street. ☞ Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of L. & G. Brauns & Co., at Chicago and Crete, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business at Crete will be continued by G. Brauns ... L. BRAUNS, G. BRAUNS, E. ... P. VOLBERT. Chicago and Crete, April 1, 1862.

PEARL MILLS.—The very best White Wheat Family Flour in Chicago. 100 bbls just received and for sale to City Trade, by ... OLIPHANT & CO., 233 South Water street.

FRAZER'S CELEBRATED LUBRICATOR. The best Axle Grease in use, for Railroad and Street Cars, Omnibuses, Carriages, Wagons, Drays, &c. Also, for all kinds of Machinery. Put up in Barrels, Kegs and Cans, suitable for retailing. Depot, 50 Wells street, opposite the Briggs House, where a supply will be kept constantly on hand. ... Office No. 2, over Board of Trade.

HARDWARE. CUTLERY AND GUNS, Rodgers's and Wostenholm's Pocket Knives, &c. Dixon's Powder Flasks and Sporting Articles, Percussion Caps and Gun Wadding. Chains, Hoes and Heavy Goods. WOLFE, DASH & FISHER, Importers, 38 Warren street, New York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Julius J. H. Engesbury and Jane ... his wife, ... [remainder illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862.

THE BATTLE AT PITTSBURG LANDING.

An obscure landing on the West bank of the Tennessee River, in Hardin county, Tennessee, a few miles from the southern boundary of the State, has taken a prominent position in the world's battle annals. A few days since altogether unknown out of its own county, it has leaped into dispatches, will sweep round the world, will live with Waterloo and Austerlitz. As described by a friend at our elbow, who left Pittsburg Landing on Friday, it then consisted of two log shanties, one under the bluff, used as a bakery for the troops, and another on the top of the bluff. Besides these a few scattered houses comprised the entire town. It is twelve miles from Savannah, the county seat of Hardin the latter being on the west bank of the river.

The bluffs at Pittsburg are very bold, and from 150 to 200 feet above the river. A little distance back from the river the country is broken into a succession of sharp ridges, steep hills and gorges, not much unlike the region along the Potomac in the front of Washington. The roads are excellent and the country generally is heavily timbered, with sparse clearings. A military man would pronounce the region unfavorable for field operations from its irregularities and sharp gorges, suggesting ambuscade and masked batteries by its very conformations. The whole vicinity of Pittsburg has been for two or three weeks past an immense camp. Our view of the situation previous to the fight will be made more complete by the statement that the weather at that place was mild and spring-like, and so warm that our troops slept in the open air enveloped in their blankets, in preference to the closer atmosphere of the tent.

Our lines extended along a front of from six to eight miles, or from Crump's Landing, six miles before Pittsburg, to a place about two miles south, or above on the river. Our pickets were thrown back into the country to a distance varying from four to eight miles west of the river. This advance in the vicinity of a place called Pea Ridge, was held by Gen. B. M. Prentiss with an unorganized brigade, of regiments recently thrown together. Gen. Hurlbut, four miles further east, had a column of 14,000 men. Gen. Grant had retained his headquarters at Savannah up to Friday, although but a few troops were left there, and he was daily expecting to transfer his headquarters to Pittsburg. Troops kept arriving daily in large numbers, to swell the federal forces. Gen. Buell was known to be marching from Nashville, 135 miles distant, with his heavy columns. This fact decided the rebel leaders to defer the blow no longer. Beauregard, it is said, did not deem it safe to await attack at the not tenable position at Corinth, eighteen miles distant, and resolved to make the assault, hoping to throw Gen. Grant's camps into confusion, and that before Gen. Buell could reinforce him.

The first attack seems to have been made on Friday, when, as stated in our last issue, the Federal outposts were driven in by a formidable charge of rebel cavalry. This was but the foreshadowing of a general assault and engagement, which was only ended on Monday morning. The dispatches we elsewhere give are very full on the general features of the battle, which resulted in the rout and flight of the enemy. We cannot believe that there will not be sharp fighting yet before the rebel army is plainly beaten at all the points they have made their own, but the fortune of the first splendidly fought field is against them decidedly, and that they can hold their own at any point against our troops, flushed with victory, is scarcely possible.

The beginning of the end is nigh. Corinth is the great railroad centre of the southwest. That once in our possession, and the communication between principal rebel cities is cut off, and our troops may sweep across to shake hands with Butler's band on the Gulf, carry terror into the rear of Savannah and Charleston, place Memphis and New Orleans within easy reach, and tie the Confederacy hand and foot before the Government it has spurned and plunged in war. All this will rapidly follow present pressing events.

REASONS WHY THE TIMES SHOULD NOT REJOICE.

Our brave Western troops have achieved another glorious victory in Tennessee. The whole country from Maine to California is in a blaze of excitement. The valor of our men, the sacredness of their cause and the imperishable glory of the result, all conspire to make this a most memorable day. Everywhere, with outpouring of thankfulness to the heroes who have fought the good fight, and with gratitude to heaven for guiding them to such a victory, the day will be spent. Everywhere, but not every man. There are hearts, even in the North, upon which the news will fall like water upon fire. We select the editor of the Chicago *Times* as a type of the class. After the war had commenced, he declared that

> THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH ARE ANIMATED BY THE SAME SPIRIT WHICH FIRED THE HEARTS OF THE PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION! *They have fought for principles which, once forborne, has ceased to be a virtue;* all hope of the acknowledgement of their rights has been lost; and they now stand at bay, determined to submit no longer. RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY IS THEIR SENTIMENT—RESISTANCE TO THE DEATH, and this feeling is unanimous. It pervades every class of society, and finds a lodgement in the bosom of the tender woman as well as in that of the rugged man.

How murderous the victory must seem to him. What assassins are our troops! what political apostates and bloody despots are our rulers, and what fiends are our people that they should exult! In his view, the men of the South are fighting for a holy cause. Their rebellion against the mildest of governments is akin to the rising of the people in the days of the Revolution against the lawless tyranny of the British Parliament. The rebels, according to him, are the patriots, and the thousands of gallant Illinois and Western volunteers who now lie, bleeding, suffering or cold in death, on the banks of the Tennessee, are no better than the "red coats" or tories of revolutionary days. In every dead rebel he must recognize a martyr, and in every rebel flying before our advancing forces a persecuted patriot. How can he rejoice? With what heart can his paper exult? Said he, also after the war had begun:

> The Republicans have obstinately held on to the perpetuity of liberty laws, and as obstinately declined to raise a finger to save the Union by peaceful means. WE WARN IT THAT THE CONFLICT WHICH IT IS PRECIPITATING WILL NOT BE WITH THE SOUTH, BUT WITH TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN THE NORTH. WHEN CIVIL WAR SHALL COME, IT WILL BE A WAR HERE IN MICHIGAN AND HERE IN DETROIT, AND IN EVERY NORTHERN STATE.

How sincere the regret that must fill his warlike soul that, on Monday, when our brave boys had repelled the sudden onslaught of Beauregard and his men, and were plunging shells and shot into their rear, as they were flying toward Corinth, that he was not on the battle ground to pour his fire into the backs of the Union troops! But let him assuage his grief. The support which he gives to rebellion, at home, his battles for Slavery, his assaults upon the Administration, his efforts to organize a party hostile to the vigorous conduct of the war, are more effective and deadly than the cannon of a regiment of artillery!

Then with what bitterness of grief must he look upon the necessary and inevitable devastation of the South when he threatened that there should be "war in Michigan, in Detroit, and in every Northern State." How his sympathies must flow out to the slave-holders and man-sellers, in whose interest he is. He must regard our troops as robbers and land pirates as well as murderers, and if the other declaration that he made after half a dozen States had seceded, and war had commenced, was sincere, he must regret that his own supineness and that of his friends for permitting this great battle to be fought.

> "*If*," said he, "*troops shall be raised in the North to march against the people of the South, A FIRE IN THE REAR WILL BE OPENED UPON SUCH TROOPS, WHICH WILL RITHER STOP THEIR MARCH ALTOGETHER, OR WONDERFULLY ACCELERATE IT.*"

COUNTY AND PROBATE COURTS — A MEMORABLE BLUNDER.

Among the beauties of the new Constitution are its blunders, contradictions, verbiage and bad grammar. The Convention should have referred it to the pupils of our Chicago High School, for amendation and correction of its abominable English, before submitting it to the people. As it now stands, it would be a disgrace to a village schoolmaster. Could not the three score and ten lawyers, and half a dozen editors and clergymen, produce an instrument which might reflect at least a reasonable share of credit upon the assembled wisdom of the State.

As a single instance, let us take the County and Probate Court sections. Section 22, Judiciary Department, provides that, "There shall be established in each county in this State a court, to be called a County Court, *the organization and jurisdiction of which shall be uniform throughout the State.*" Section 24, of same article, provides that, "The said courts shall have probate jurisdiction." So far so good. But we have in section 21, of same article, the following: "And in counties having a population exceeding one hundred thousand, there shall be elected a Probate Judge and a Probate Clerk, who shall hold their office (?) for four years," &c.

According to the above sections, then, we shall have two Probate Judges in Cook county. The County Judge is made Probate Judge by sections 23 and 24, while section 21 provides for the election of another. The question will of course arise: Who is the true Judge? The county Judge points to the section making him Probate Judge, and then clinches his position by the section providing for uniformity. He says: "If I am not Probate Judge, then no County Judge in the State can be Probate Judge. Ungown me, and you ungown, at the same time, every other County Judge in the State. Again, If I am not Probate Judge, I am not County Judge, and every 'shyster' lawyer who defends a criminal in my court sets me at defiance by triumphantly appealing to section 22, as compelling me to hold on to my Probate Jurisdiction. In fact, it is my ark of safety. I must be Probate Judge, or no Judge at all."

The Probate Judge retorts by pointing to section 21, with its famous hundred thousand population clause. "This section," says he, "is direct and explicit, and the merely inferential must give way to these. I am Probate Judge by express provision." "But hold," says our county friend, "If you are Probate Judge, then you are County Judge also; for the Constitution has made the courts uniform throughout the State." "Well, for the matter of that," retorts the Probate Judge, "I do not know but I am; and I warn you, that if you do any Probate business, I will do all the County Court business that comes before me." "But I must do Probate business," say the County Judge, "or the shysters will 'knock' every one of my County Court cases." "And I must do county business," says the Probate Judge, "or claimants will be eternally litigating in every one of my Probate cases."

And so the war will wage until a new Constitution is called, to amend the abominable errors and blunders and repeal the infamous provisions of that which the Egyptians are now seeking to force upon the State for more personal and party ends.

The Anti-Mexican Coalition.

The few peaceful indications we have been receiving from Mexico are deceptive. The French Government declines to recognize the validity of the preliminaries arranged by Generals Prim and Doblado, and is hurrying forward reinforcements, obviously with the design of carrying the war into the interior before midsummer shall render the coast untenable. We do not learn that Spain has strengthened its contingent, or that it has consented to disregard the negotiations of Gen. Prim. It is quite possible, indeed, that the Spanish army may be withdrawn from Mexico. The understanding between the Tuileries and the Escurial is not at this moment entirely cordial. The Emperor is pressing the claim of France for indemnity arising out of the French expedition into Spain in 1823, a claim, the injustice of which is vehemently urged by the most conservative and judicious of Spanish statesmen. It is hard to pay a Bonaparte debt due to a Bourbon, and still harder to pay for an act of violent and unsolicited intervention, which held the Spanish people back twenty years from the career of prosperity and progress upon which they have since entered. The sudden pressure for this money, prompted by the poverty of the French treasury, must seriously disturb the relations of the two countries, and may lead to a dissolution of their anti Mexican alliance. It is needless to say, this result is of all things most desirable.

Publishing Contraband News.

A paper published in Vermont has been rejected to the War Department for publishing contraband news. An editorial in the paper, which gave information to the public as being important to the enemy as any that they could desire. We have not heard of his suppression yet, however. —*Washington Dispatch.*

Of course "we have n't heard of its suppression," and never will hear. The order is a farce. Its sole working thus far has been to give the rebels a priority of news, through their Northern correspondents, and to keep loyal people ignorant of movements they have a right to know. The big papers have been closely followed up; and the little papers have for some weeks enjoyed a monopoly of information that their metropolitan exchanges might covet, but could not copy. Nor do we imagine that any harm has come to the Federal cause by these obscure publications. Jeff. Davis has more important business on hand than to be studying up the contents of some two thousand country weeklies—provided he could get them. When the war is over, people who now blindly applaud this newspaper order as a military necessity, will wonder that the Government could have taken this course. Jeff. Davis will at least make the wholesome confession, when he comes to the gallows, that he has had more immediate and trustworthy sources of information than the Northern press, and there are several official reputations that will suffer by the light of future history.

Death of Lieut. Fits James O'Brien.

Lieut. Fits James O'Brien, of Gen. Lander's staff, died at Baltimore, last Sunday morning, of lockjaw, in consequence of a wound received in a skirmish some two months since. It will not be forgotten that, in the combat referred to, he met the rebel leader hand to hand. They fired simultaneously, the rebel officer being killed on the spot. The wound of Lieut. O'Brien in the shoulder was not at first believed to be fatal. His gallantry in the affair was at once acknowledged, by special dispatch, by Gen. McClellan. The wound continued to grow worse, and after the amputation of the arm at the shoulder, lockjaw intervened from the intense irritation of the wound, and no skill of surgery could save him. Lieut. O'Brien had left a recruiting office in Baltimore to join the regular service, after volunteering in one of the New York regiments last summer. He was an Irishman by birth, and came to New York about ten years ago, where his good scholarship and fine literary and critical taste gave him varied employment on the press, in contributions to the leading monthly magazines of the country, as well as to the daily journals.

Chaplains of Volunteers.

According to the letter of the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives, there are four hundred and seventy-two chaplains in the Union army. Of these there are from

New York	97	Ohio	44
Pennsylvania	64	Illinois	40
Massachusetts	19	Indiana	30
Maine	21	New Jersey	11
New Hampshire	6	Iowa	12
Vermont	7	Wisconsin	13
Connecticut	7	Michigan	13
Rhode Island	4	Kentucky	16
Delaware	3	Missouri	8
Minnesota	3	Virginia	5
Kansas	4	Maryland	5

They are divided among the various religious denominations as follows:

Methodists	124	O. S. Presbyterians	24
N. S. Presbyterians	24	Unitarians	22
Episcopalians	97	Catholics	21
Baptists	46	All others	9
Total			472

FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

A SUBLIME NIGHT SCENE.

The Pittsburgh Runs the Blockade

[From our own Correspondent.]

NEAR ISLAND No. 10, April 7, 1862.

Last night was one of fearful anxiety to all on board the fleet. The success of the Coronelet in running the blockade on Friday night had convinced the Commodore of the propriety of attempting it once more. Upon this occasion, the Pittsburgh, Capt. Thompson, was chosen. Late in the afternoon she coaled, and after dark commenced her preparations for the eventful and hazardous voyage. The night was most auspicious, and by a singular coincidence similar in character to that upon which the Carondelet went through. About midnight the moon went down into a dark bank of clouds. Distant flashes upon the horizon, and the low rumble of thunder, prophecied the advent of another storm. The clouds piled heavier and heavier, and about half past one it commenced raining. At two o'clock, the Pittsburgh backed out in the stream, every light extinguished, ports closed, and having in tow two barges of hay and one of coal, which served as an excellent protection to her exposed broadsides. I watched her as she floated by us, visible only for a minute, seemingly like some black phantom of the night. The next minute she had disappeared in the darkness, but I could still trace her course by the black streamers of smoke pouring out from her chimneys. Onward she made her way towards the Kentucky battery, spiked a few nights since. Eagerly we watched and listened for the sentinel's alarm. She glided past it without being observed, but a moment afterwards the ring of musketry told that she was discovered. Single muskets answered all along the line of the main shore, and from the Island. Lights gleamed one after the other, and we knew then that the whole force were at their guns. There was a mysterious silence, which only made us the more anxious. It was soon broken. A bright flash gleamed in the darkness and the next instant came a savage roar, announcing that the ball was opened.

As she proceeded down, flashes leaped from point to point and roar after roar broke upon the night. Sometimes a solitary gun, then five or six others all at once, until the earth fairly reeled and the sky was painted with living red. For half an hour, the cannonading was incessant and terrific. Old man-of-war's men tell me they never heard a more terrible one. Join to this the blinding flashes of lightning and the heavy peals of Heaven's artillery and it formed a picture of terrible sublimity and awful majesty which might have surpassed even the wildest flights of Rembrandt in his darkest moods. As the Pittsburgh neared the Island, for we could trace her course by the firing, again the cannonading was resumed, volley after volley of musketry was fired with the utmost rapidity and kept up for several minutes, indicating the presence of two or three regiments of soldiers. The firing again died away, indicating that the Rubicon was passed.

About five minutes after, the sentinels at the Kentucky battery again gave the alarm, and the cannonading was again resumed, this time, up the river. They were evidently impressed with the idea that the whole fleet were coming down upon them. The cannonading was kept up for about ten minutes, the rifled shot flying about us with a most infernal scream. One might as well attempt to improve the rainbow with paint pot and brush as to describe the flight and scream of a rifled projectile. It is a sound *per se* unlike any other I have ever heard, and to be appreciated or even imagined, must be heard. It is sufficient that it is a sound which will always linger in one's memory. Over 500 shots in all were fired at the Pittsburgh, and as the cannonading dieken'd against her lasted only about twenty minutes, one can form some idea of its fearful rapidity.

The firing was kept up at long intervals all through the night until five o'clock this morning, when it ceased altogether. About half past five o'clock another heavy cannonading commenced only a short distance below us, the cause of which we cannot ascertain. It has been kept up ever since and it is now nine o'clock.

About noon to-day, heavy fires were seen burning near the Kentucky battery, and a large gang of men at work with a derrick, evidently trying to capsize the guns and bore them anew. The Benton immediately opened upon them with her new 9-inch rifled gun and 64 mortars at the Point, which, by the bye, are worked splendidly, threw some shell which caused them to desist from their labors. First Master Johnson of the Benton has, I learn, since been using all manner of expedients to extort additional untold thousands from the State. Thus far all their lobbying and schemeing have been unsuccessful. The Legislature has refused to allow them, and the Fund Commissioner has faithfully thrown them out. They have even sought the interference of the Council, and by numerous endeavors to compel the Governor to receive them, but fortunately the Supreme Court, as in duty bound, at once decided that no such writ could be issued to spoliate the State government. All other expedients having failed, the latest scheme of the Macalaster and Stebbins bond holders, it would seem, has been to bribe the fickle Legislature. Constitutional Convention, and through that means secure the insertion of a clause in the proposed Constitution, which will not only allow them to sue the State, but which directly and in so many words includes those identical bonds within its provisions! and especially enjoining upon the Legislature to provide for the payment!" after the Court shall have "rendered the judgment."

A more glaring and deliberate attempt to defraud the Treasury of the State, and to saddle hundreds of thousands of additional debt upon the tax-paying people could not have been devised. The lobbyists in the interests of these old and unjust claims, could not have put their schemes and interests more carefully attended to by the Convention; and the Convention, had it been packed with tricksters, schemers and jobbers in the entire machinery and ment of Wall street sharks and brokers, could not have concocted a more effectual and certain method to defraud the State of Illinois. But the people are roused in their own hands; and if they do not wish to bankrupt the State, and saddle untold indebtedness upon themselves and their posterity, they will vote down the fraudulent and iniquitous instrument, which is thus sought to be made the Supreme Law of the State. They must bury it deep out of sight—and those who projected it along with it.

GEN. HUNTER AT PORT royal.

His Order on Assuming Command.

SUB-DIVISIONS OF HIS DEPARTMENT.

Major General David Hunter, with his staff, arrived at Hilton Head, S. C., on the 30th ult., and the next day assumed formal command in an order, thus:

> HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, } PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 31, '62.
>
> General Order No. 1.
>
> I. Major General David Hunter, having arrived at this port, hereby assumes command in accordance with the order of the War Department, the command of the Department of the South, consisting of the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.
>
> II. For the convenience of military operations, and the administration of Department affairs, this Department is divided into three districts, to be constituted as follows:
>
> 1. The first, to be called the *Northern District*, will comprise the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and all that part of Florida north and east of a line extending from Cape Canaveral northwest to the Gulf coast, just north of Cedar Keys and its dependencies, and thence north to the Georgia line. The headquarters of this district will be at Port Royal, South Carolina, and Brigadier General H. W. Benham, (who will relieve Brigadier Gen. Sherman), is appointed to command this district, and the troops therein, which troops will constitute a division, to be called the First Division of the Department of the South. Gen. Benham will receive from Gen. Sherman all charts, maps, plans, reports, moneys, &c., with all official records, returns, &c., appertaining to the present command in this District.
>
> 2. The second to be called the *Southern District* will comprise all of Florida and the islands adjacent south of the said line from Cape Canaveral, Master Johnson of the U. S. Gunboat Potomac is due in a very large degree, the credit of spiking this battery, and whose plan for consummating it was ultimately adopted, informs me that he himself proved very gun after it was spiked, and the more completely to crown the undertaking, spiked a dismounted ship's coronade, which was lying upon the ground.

BEAUTIEES OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

Grand Scheme to Defeat the People.

MACALISTER AND STEBBINS AGAIN.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, April 6th.]

One of the boasted improvements which the corrupt and plunder seeking Democracy claim that the proposed Constitution possesses, consist in the provision which it contains for bringing suits against the State. They are attempting to flatter the people that it is intended to guard and protect their rights. Indeed! It is a carefully and adroitly devised scheme to plunder the Treasury of the State of Illinois, and evidently was concocted and nurtured by dishonest sharks for that very purpose. Until now such a provision was unheard of and unknown in the Constitutional history of the State. No such grant of power can be found in the well matured Constitution under which we now live, nor was it in the previous Constitution. In order to secure the State from a Pandora's box of frauds and fraudulent schemes, and on the well known principle that an honest government is always willing to pay its just debts, the people have ever strenuously refused to sanction any such extention of power. But the late Constitutional Convention, either budgered by paid lobby members or influenced by some unknown *hocus pocus*, now proposes to open the door for all manner of villainous legal proceedings against the State. And the wording of the provision is remarkable and full of meaning. It is as follows:

> SECTION 22. Suits may be brought against the State in the Circuit Court of the county where the seat of government shall be located; and upon proper affidavit filed, either party may have a change of venue to some other county or circuit, as provided by law. And in all cases either party shall have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court, whose decisions shall be final and conclusive as to the rights of the parties. And the General Assembly SHALL PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF ANY JUDGMENT SO RENDERED, at such time and in such manner as in its discretion, shall be warranted by the financial condition of the State: *Provided*, That the General Assembly shall have no power to allow or pay any claims, demands or damages presented against the State after the expiration of five years from the time the claim originated or the cause of action shall have accrued, EXCEPT ON THE BONDS OF THE STATE AND THE INTEREST ACCRUING ON THE SAME HERETOFORE ISSUED or hereafter to be issued by or under the authority of this State.

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> SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That upon the surrender to the Governor, by the said Macalister and Stebbins, of the balance of the said eight hundred and four interest bonds, with their coupons, hypothecated with them on the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and now outstanding against the State, and also other internal improvement bonds and scrip subsequently obtained, and amounting, at the time they obtained them, to the sum of one hundred and nine thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-four cents, over and above the eight hundred and four interest bonds first received by them, as aforesaid, with the coupons upon said bonds, and the interest upon said scrip, from the date they were received by them, it shall then be the duty of the Governor to issue bonds of not less than one thousand dollars each, and payable after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. and payable semi-annually in the city of New York, pro rata out of the interest fund; balance of interest to be paid out of the State treasury. The amount of bonds to be issued by the Governor as aforesaid to be equal to the balance remaining due on said eight hundred and four bonds, principal and interest, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, as per contract, upon their advance of two hundred and sixty-one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars, and also the three hundred and ninety-six dollars advance up to the time of settlement under the provisions of the act; and should the said Macalister and Stebbins refuse or neglect to surrender to the Governor all of the said eight hundred and four interest bonds, the amount they shall fail to surrender, and being the amount of interest bonds on which they shall be credited to the State and deducted from the amount found due them from the time they shall have been taken up by the State, and the Governor shall proceed as in the case of principal.

> SEC. 3. So much of the act to which this is a supplement as is inconsistent with this act be and the same is hereby repealed. No liability on the part of this State to pay the above enumerated bonds is acknowledged, further than as proceeded and expressed in this act and the act to which this is a supplement. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

But the holders of these bonds generally refused, and by numerous endeavors to compel the Governor to receive them, but fortunately the Supreme Court, as in duty bound, at once decided that no such writ could be issued to spoliate the State government. All other expedients having failed, the latest scheme of the Macalaster and Stebbins bond holders, it would seem, has been to bribe the fickle Legislature. Constitutional Convention, and through that means secure the insertion of a clause in the proposed Constitution, which will not only allow them to sue the State, but which directly and in so many words includes those identical bonds within its provisions! and especially enjoining upon the Legislature to provide for the payment!" after the Court shall have "rendered the judgment."

A more glaring and deliberate attempt to defraud the Treasury of the State, and to saddle hundreds of thousands of additional debt upon the tax-paying people could not have been devised. The lobbyists in the interests of these old and unjust claims, could not have put their schemes and interests more carefully attended to by the Convention; and the Convention, had it been packed with tricksters, schemers and jobbers in the entire machinery and ment of Wall street sharks and brokers, could not have concocted a more effectual and certain method to defraud the State of Illinois. But the people are roused in their own hands; and if they do not wish to bankrupt the State, and saddle untold indebtedness upon themselves and their posterity, they will vote down the fraudulent and iniquitous instrument, which is thus sought to be made the Supreme Law of the State. They must bury it deep out of sight—and those who projected it along with it.

GEN. HUNTER AT PORT ROYAL.

His Order on Assuming Command.

SUB-DIVISIONS OF HIS DEPARTMENT.

Major General David Hunter, with his staff, arrived at Hilton Head, S. C., on the 30th ult., and the next day assumed formal command in an order, thus:

> HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, }
> PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 31, '62.
>
> General Order No. 1.
>
> I. Major General David Hunter, having arrived at this port, hereby assumes command in accordance with the order of the War Department, the command of the Department of the South, consisting of the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.
>
> II. For the convenience of military operations, and the administration of Department affairs, this Department is divided into three districts, to be constituted as follows:
>
> 1. The first, to be called the *Northern District*, will comprise the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and all that part of Florida north and east of a line extending from Cape Canaveral northwest to the Gulf coast, just north of Cedar Keys and its dependencies, and thence north to the Georgia line. The headquarters of this district will be at Port Royal, South Carolina, and Brigadier General H. W. Benham, (who will relieve Brigadier Gen. Sherman), is appointed to command this district, and the troops therein, which troops will constitute a division, to be called the First Division of the Department of the South. Gen. Benham will receive from Gen. Sherman all charts, maps, plans, reports, moneys, &c., with all official records, returns, &c., appertaining to the present command in this District.
>
> 2. The second to be called the *Southern District* will comprise all of Florida and the islands adjacent south of the said line from Cape Canaveral, Master Johnson of the U. S. Gunboat Potomac is due in a very large degree, the credit of spiking this battery, and whose plan for consummating it was ultimately adopted, informs me that he himself proved very gun after it was spiked, and the more completely to crown the undertaking, spiked a dismounted ship's coronade, which was lying upon the ground.

BEAUTIEES OF THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

Grand Scheme to Defeat the People.

MACALISTER AND STEBBINS AGAIN.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, April 6th.]

One of the boasted improvements which the corrupt and plunder seeking Democracy claim that the proposed Constitution possesses, consist in the provision which it contains for bringing suits against the State. They are attempting to flatter the people that it is intended to guard and protect their rights. Indeed! It is a carefully and adroitly devised scheme to plunder the Treasury of the State of Illinois, and evidently was concocted and nurtured by dishonest sharks for that very purpose. Until now such a provision was unheard of and unknown in the Constitutional history of the State. No such grant of power can be found in the well matured Constitution under which we now live, nor was it in the previous Constitution. In order to secure the State from a Pandora's box of frauds and fraudulent schemes, and on the well known principle that an honest government is always willing to pay its just debts, the people have ever strenuously refused to sanction any such extention of power. But the late Constitutional Convention, either budgered by paid lobby members or influenced by some unknown *hocus pocus*, now proposes to open the door for all manner of villainous legal proceedings against the State. And the wording of the provision is remarkable and full of meaning. It is as follows:

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The American Situation in Europe.

DISTRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE.

King Cotton Dethroned—Slidell's "Bitter End."

[London Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Now that the loss and cry has passed away, and people begin to look at the sober realities of the case, some startling revelations come to the surface daily. There is not an idle loom in manufacturing districts, and there is cotton enough now in England to keep all the mills at work, on full time, for at least six months to come. Of course there is much manufacturing in the staples and endeavor to keep up the high prices; but a careful observation of the daily sales, as reported in the official statistical tables, and one do perceive that the kind and character of fluctuations in the market that prove the great majority of sales to be of a speculative character. Take up a Liverpool paper, for example, and you will find a six-months stock on hand—a fact commended to me by one of the most responsible authorities in Lancashire. The manufacturers are well known, and the operations of this time—even should the exports from the United States fall entirely—the newly aroused competition in various other cotton-growing regions will not fail to make up in a large measure the deficiency. The supplies are ample supply. Even admitting that the cotton from the Southern States has always been of the most desirable quality, this same competition, eliciting, as it has and will, new and earnest experiments in the cultivation of the plant, and inciting the mechanics of England to accomplish important changes and improvements in the manufacture, may eventually produce an article equally good.

To prove that I am not writing at random, let me refer you to the figures which I have received from the same source. One of the most (if not the most) extensive cotton manufacturers in Lancashire, foreseeing the probable protracted embargo on the trade with the United States, at an early day commenced a series of practical experiments with samples of cotton from various localities. These experiments involved, not only new and unusual preparations of the cotton itself, but also various alterations in the machinery of his mills. He pursued his investigations with earnest enthusiasm, and the result has been that from sundry combinations of the different samples, and in one instance from a single specimen alone, he has produced a thread fully the equal, if not superior, to that made from the Sea Island itself. So satisfied is he with his success that he is now making the necessary alterations in his entire machinery, and has given orders to his broker to supply his mills slowly with Surat and other Eastern cottons, to the entire exclusion of American at any price. His position in the trade is such that his example will be extensively followed, and thus, in a very short time, England will find herself in a position where she will no longer obnoxious to the taunt of the Southern planters that "Cotton is King."

[Paris Correspondence New York World.]

The stormy debate of last week on the American question has given place to one quite as stormy this week in relation to the commercial treaty between France and England. In the course of this the opposition orators charge that most of the suffering at present existing among the manufacturing population of France is due to the low tariff upon English goods, and the consequent overstock of the French market, rather than to the American war. The amount of suffering which really existed in France, and which has, as far as possible, been kept out of sight by the Government, formed a prominent topic of the opposition. With the discontent which must necessarily exist among a class of men rendered dangerously weak, it is no wonder that M. Billault, speaking for the Government, was ready and willing to declare that the Government had no intention of interfering in our internal difficulties. Next week the French Government, if it desired to do so, would not dare at present to add to the burdens of its subjects by entering upon a war with the United States; and even though they secured the thousands of suffering workmen in all portions of France that such a war was undertaken for their benefit, the relief, the latter would not be much remedied thereby. These hungry, ragged laborers out of employment, taught by every act of the Government that they are to be ruled and controlled by it as children are led by their parents—these men are not philosophers, who trace cause to effect, and look into the future for results. They demand something more tangible than the promise which a war with the United States would hold out for their relief. Besides, if France had any intention of interfering, recent events have probably convinced her that the time when such an interference was necessary had passed, and that our own Government is in a fair way of settling the matter much better than any foreign one could. The secessionists in Paris have given up all hope of French interference, and say that their only reliance now is to fight to the bitter end. The Gaulois has, I learn, expressed himself to this effect, and has sent dispatches to the Confederate Government so advising them. This "bitter end" fighting they will find, doubtless, to have been a very costly amusement one of these days, when they come back again into the Union and commence rebuilding the towns and re-sowing the crops which they have so recklessly and desperately destroyed.

INTERESTING FROM PORT ROYAL

The Attack on North Edisto—Union Prisoners in Charleston—The "Florida" in Savannah River.

[Port Royal Cor, (3d inst.) N. Y. Tribune.]

An attack has been made by the rebels upon a portion of the forces stationed at North Edisto. Information was conveyed to the rebels of the position occupied by three companies of the 55th Pennsylvania, and their capture was attempted by three battalions, each five hundred strong, moving simultaneously last Saturday morning, at daybreak, upon their separate positions. It happened that two companies had moved their camps the day before, and the two rebel battalions in search of them were obliged to retire, having effected nothing. The third was less fortunate. Thirty men of company F, Capt. Bennett, under command of their First Lieutenant, were at Hanahan's plantation, on Little Edisto, separated from the large island and the main force by a creek, the bridge over which was destroyed by the rebels, and their retreat completely cut off.

This insignificant force, thus attacked by 500 rebels, maintained a desperate defense for an hour, falling back toward the bridge, of whose destruction they were unaware, availing themselves of the inequalities of the ground as a cover, and partially screened by the fog, through which, however, the flashes of their guns betrayed them to the enemy. They steadily maintained this unequal conflict, until when within a few hundred yards of the bridge, their ammunition gave out, and no other defense was possible. Still, they would not surrender, but throwing their muskets into the river, sought refuge in thickets along the banks. Five men escaped by swimming, and were afterwards picked up by one of the Crusader's boats. Five are known to have been killed during the fight. The remaining twenty, some of them wounded, are missing, and undoubtedly prisoners.

The rebel plans included also the capture of Col. White of the 55th Pennsylvania. He had moved his headquarters, like the two companies, only the day before, and the rebels, in their advance, passed unaware by the house in which he and his Adjutant and Quartermaster were sleeping. At the other house they found Capt. Waterbury's company, which had been roused by the firing at Hannahan's, drawn up in line of battle to receive them, and they had contemplated only a surprise, who had known him personally or officially, and their confident anticipation of his distinction and success.

Gen. Sherman is ordered to report to Gen. Halleck for service in the Department of the Mississippi, and, with a portion

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and, intelligence all claims he may see fit to
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patronage. He takes this opportunity to thank
friends and patrons for their many favors in the
and hopes to be deeply grateful in the future.
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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862.

THE CITY.

To a Generous Public—In Behalf of the Wounded Soldiers.

Brigadier General Strong commanding at Cairo made requisition by telegraph yesterday upon the Chicago Sanitary Commission for surgeons and nurses saying, "The slaughter up the Tennessee has been terrible."

The Commission promptly chartered a special train and two of the members left yesterday at 5 o'clock, accompanied by sixteen surgeons, fifty-two nurses, having in charge a car load of special stores.

The Commission have labored assiduously for some weeks past and have forwarded all the goods they possibly could *in advance of the battle*, having sent special agents to accomplish this end. But notwithstanding all they have done and can do, there exists a great and pressing want. Thousands of our brethren are suffering; we must relieve them. All was done yesterday that could be accomplished on so short notice. Will not our citizens send in *to-day* to the Commission Rooms No. 41 Wabash Avenue, delicacies for the sick, bottled ale, or porter, brandy, sheets, shirts, drawers, towels, bandages, single bed ticks, and money!

An officer of the Commission will leave in charge of such stores as may be sent in at once, and see to their distribution personally. Let the people of Chicago act promptly.

By order of Chicago Sanitary Commission.

Call for Republican City Convention.

WHEREAS, The National Administration should be supported, and the Emancipation Message of the President sustained, the City Central Committee of the Republican party call on all the Republican voters of the city of Chicago to meet at the places herein designated in their respective Wards, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., for the selection of Delegates to a Convention to be held at the Recorder's Court Room, in the Court House, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different offices to be filled at the next Municipal election.

At such primary meetings they are requested to vote for Aldermen and Constables in the several Wards.

The primary meetings will be called to order and presided over by the following Inspectors of Election:

First Ward—Peter Page, Thomas Church, F. Schlund.
Second Ward—U. R. Hawley, Joseph Pollak, Chauncey Hart.
Third Ward—A. D. Titteworth, H. H. Haeff, Michael Bemrich.
Fourth Ward—L. Lampertz, John Raber, J. H. Foster.
Fifth Ward—A. D. Sturtevant, John Brown, Russell Green.
Sixth Ward—Samuel Russell, Edward S. Soloman, John Amondson.
Seventh Ward—Alonzo Harvey, Jas. C. Grant, Ernest Prussing.
Eighth Ward—William F. D'Wolf, H. Bonold, H. Prouty.
Ninth Ward—Eli Bates, Fred. Bauman, A. H. Jackson.
Tenth Ward—Richard Clark, J. J. Brown, Max Schuler.

The polls shall be kept open from 4 p. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. of said day.

The number of delegates for each Ward will be as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

1st Ward	13	6th Ward	17
2d Ward	13	7th Ward	15
3d Ward	8	8th Ward	7
4th Ward	8	9th Ward	9
5th Ward	14	10th Ward	10

The places of holding the primary meetings for each Ward will be as follows:

First Ward—Orient House, State street.
Second Ward—No. 386 State street.
Third Ward—Sheriff's Office, Court House.
Fourth Ward—Armory, Adams street.
Fifth Ward—Engine House, corner Clinton and Washington streets.
Sixth Ward—West Market Hall.
Seventh Ward—Fritz Frillman's, corner Division and Wells street.
Eighth Ward—North Market Hall.
Ninth Ward—Carpenter shop on Cass, between Michigan and Kinzie streets.
Tenth Ward—Chas. Linch's, corner Twelfth and Union streets.

L. H. DAVIS,
ALONZO HARVEY,
WM. A. GROVES,
GEO. W. GAGE,
City Central Committee.

☞ Our orders for this morning's TRIBUNE reach 39,400 copies. One news-dealer takes 10,000 copies. People look to the TRIBUNE for the news, and not in vain.

REHEARSAL OF ELIJAH.—The chorus rehearsing "Elijah," under M. Balatka, have an extra rehearsal this evening, at Musical Union Hall.

☞ The funeral of the late R. T. Rawson will take place on Thursday, April 10, at 2 p. m., from his late residence 434 West Adams street. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of Ignatz Herzog, 132 Lake street. He has just received from the East a splendid assortment of spring style of hats and caps worthy the attention of purchasers.

EXAMINATION OF MALE TEACHERS.—There will be an examination of male teachers at the office of the Board of Education, No. 119 South Clark street, on Tuesday, 15th inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

☞ Let all good Republicans remember that on this evening the primary meetings for the election of delegates to the City Convention are to be held. The list of places for holding the meetings is published in another column.

☞ Lloyd's Military Map of the Southern States shows Pittsburg Landing, Savannah, Corinth, &c., together with all other important points in the present theater of the war. Price twenty-five cents, free by mail. Jno. R. Walsh, Madison street, has it for sale.

☞ Mr. Dye will commence the spring term of his Juvenile Singing School and Piano Class next Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, April 12th, at the Musical Union Academy, in Larmon Block, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets.

A BAG HOLDER must be most welcome to the farmer, miller and grain dealer, and we would call the special attention of country merchants and others to the advertisement in another column, of G. Burgess & Co., for local agencies for Old's Patent Self-adjusting Bag Holder.

TAYLOR'S CHICAGO BATTERY.—The report of the battle at Pittsburg Landing states that on the first day's fighting the fire of Major Taylor's Chicago Battery raked the rebels down in scores; but the smoke would no sooner be dispersed than the breach would again be filled, and the most destructive discharges did not appear to discourage their solid columns. But the Chicago boys gave them a dreadful peppering, and sent many a rebel to his long home.

HERMANN—FRENCH OPERA.—This evening at Bryan Hall will be given, in conjunction with Hermann's performances, the charming French Opera of Les Noces de Jeannette, with costumes, scenery, &c. Madam Hermann appears as Jeannette, and Signor Dubruel as Jean—the minor parts are filled by accessories of the company. Hermann will also give his new combination programme containing twelve new and startling tricks, thus forming one of the strongest combinations ever offered to a Chicago audience. To-night is positively the last but two of Hermann's performance here. On Saturday he gives his farewell matinee.

A NEW SEWING MACHINE.—The most ingenious piece of mechanism that we have yet seen is the production of the Florence Sewing Machine Company, in the form of a sewing machine that is faultless. It has all the advantages of other machines, and does away with their defects.

The Florence Sewing Machine Company was organized nearly three years since, and manufactured a large number of machines—but for fear there might be objections, they placed them in different manufactories, and as the surest test that they might know if there were weak points, and if so they might be strengthened. They have now brought their machine before the public and openly challenge machines of any and all manufactures to do as large a range of work as can be easily done on one of these. They found that not only one, but more stitches were required to do the work of a family or a tailor. They untiringly set about it, and have now produced a machine that will make four different stitches, all of which are alike on both sides of the cloth, and neither of which can be ripped or ravelled. One of the four stitches is the *double knot*, which is as tight as a knot can be tied by hand. It also has the advantage of feed motion which will carry the work either way, and which change, together with making either or all of the four stitches, is accomplished whilst the machine is in motion. They are sold at corresponding prices with other first class machines, and with their advantages must meet with a rapid sale and gain for themselves a world-wide reputation. We are informed that the company have employed Mr. W. C. Mason as their General Western Agent, who is long and favorably known to the public, as a practical sewing machine man, who may always be found at their salesroom, 124 Lake street, and to whom all letters should be addressed.

Aid for the Wounded.

Immediately upon the reception of the news of the great battle at Pittsburg Landing, the heart of the people became as sad—notwithstanding the great victory—as it had on the previous day been pleased and elated at the bloodless success of Island No. Ten. Well did that people know that Chicago was largely represented in the ranks of the Federal troops engaged in the severe and bloody battle that had been fought. Pale faces and tearful eyes surrounded the bulletin board of the TRIBUNE office all the day, and there was an intensity of feeling pervading the entire community in regard to the result that no previous battle of the war had brought out.

There were reports in the streets, started by wretches simply unfeeling and heartless, that the Nineteenth Regiment and the Hecker (German) Regiment were engaged in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and their ranks had been dreadfully cut up. So far as yet learned these were merely cruel rumors without foundation, in fact and not to be relied upon. But enough was known to show that a large number of men were wounded and suffering. Steps were immediately taken to ameliorate their condition.

The Board of Trade, whose members are always foremost in humane and charitable movements, held a meeting at twelve o'clock, a subscription from the merchants on 'Change, amounting to $973.50, was quickly raised, and to render all the aid in their power, the Board in a corporate capacity donated $2,000 more, making an aggregate from this class of men of nearly $3,000. It is no more than we could have expected from them.

The next move made was a call of the Sanitary Commission for surgeons and nurses to go to the scene of the battle to aid in caring for the wounded. This was promptly responded to by many of our best citizens. The following is the list of

SURGEONS.

Dr. Warren Miller,	Dr. Geo. K. Amerman,
" J. P. Ross,	" E. L. Holmes,
" Alex. Fisher,	" James Bloodgood,
" Chas G. Smith,	" L. D. Boone,
" R. C. Hamill,	" Edwin Powell,
" J. P. Lynn,	" Davison,
" E. Ingalls,	" Hemingway,
" S. Wickersham,	" C. H. Ray.
Dr. Gillette.	

The following persons volunteered as

NURSES:

E. B. Wright,	A. S. Chadbourne,
Sam'l. Polkey,	Frank Mehler,
Theron Potter,	Frank Beasley,
Walter B. Scates,	S. H. Bottomley,
Alonzo Atkinson,	A. C. Matchette,
John Zhan,	A. S. Phelps,
W. H. Tilton,	J. M. Loomis,
Eugene Marguerat,	Ed. Bacon,
U. F. Linder, jr.,	B. W. Thomas,
Addison Graves,	S. M. Wilcox,
C. J. Hutchings,	J. M. English,
John R. Parsons,	M. Tuttle,
Amos Jackson,	Paul Cornell,
T. J. Sloan,	S. H. Smith,
Miss Skeer,	G. B. Smith,
G. W. Wilson,	Jas. Nesbitt,
Carlisle Mason,	A. H. Boyden,
Reverend Rob't. Collyer,	W. W. Stewart,
J. E. Morse,	D. L. Moody,
H. D. Aylesworth,	N. W. Farley,
Jas. K. Aikin,	H. C. Mowry,
Mrs. D. F. Kimball,	Thos. Sexton,
H. S. Sackett,	John Dixon,
J. E. Maple,	C. W. Hawley,
Geo. See,	J. B. Annis,
C. E. Allen,	H. C. Hollingsworth,

The above nurses and surgeons left the city on a special train over the Illinois Central Road for Cairo at five o'clock last evening, and are to be put through to that city by eight o'clock this morning. While some of our readers are sipping their coffee and reading their paper at breakfast, the delegation will be embarking upon a steamer, prepared and in readiness for the purpose, and starting upon their way to Pittsburg Landing.

Col. C. G. Hammond, of the C. B. & Q. R. R., went to Quincy on Tuesday night, accompanied by Dr. Brock McVickar, for the purpose of bringing a steamer, the property of his road, into immediate use for the accommodation of the soldiers, the surgeons and nurses.

With the Chicago delegation went *one hundred and four boxes of hospital supplies* from the Sanitary Commission, and at Cairo this number will be largely increased by a quantity of the same supplies already shipped, and which will be taken also to Pittsburg Landing.

All honor to the Board of Trade, the surgeons and nurses and the Sanitary Commission. They are doing a noble work.

CAMP DOUGLAS AFFAIRS.

The Prisoners From Island No. 10.

On Tuesday night thirteen more prisoners were added to the number in camp. They were sent up from the St. Louis hospitals, and were among the captured at Fort Donelson.

Col. Mulligan yesterday received a dispatch from Gen. Halleck, inquiring if fifteen hundred of the prisoners just taken at Island No. 10 could be provided for at Camp Douglas. Col. Mulligan's reply was, "Yes, sir; fifteen *thousand*, if necessary; ours is a big house."

The man whose skull was so terribly fractured several days since by a fellow prisoner, died yesterday morning. His name was T. M. Golden; he belonged to Co. E, 3d Tennessee regiment. The perpetrator of this homicide is in close confinement. His fate will be decided by an order from Gen. Halleck, which is expected to-day.

The following prisoners died in camp on Tuesday, the 7th inst.:

T. J. Richards, Co. E, 3d Miss.
T. C. Hubble, Co. D, 3d Tenn.
Jas. Richardson, Co. C, 50th Tenn.
Y. S. Pickard, Co. E, 3d Tenn.

Previously reported	173
Reported to-day	5
Total to date	178

It is gratifying to know that the recent order of the War Department to stop recruiting does not apply to the 65th Illinois regiment, Col. Cameron, now at Camp Douglas. This regiment is now nearly eight hundred strong, and will be permitted to fill up to the maximum.

Some of the Secesh prisoners have written a letter to the Nashville *Patriot*, which they request the Tennessee papers to copy, in which they say:

"We want to say to our wives, fathers, mothers and children, not to run away from their homes and firesides, as others have done, even if the Federal forces should come in their midst; nor grieve themselves unnecessarily on our account. We know not (if we are detained long) how our wives and children will live; but we are prisoners of hope, and we have formed a better opinion of the Northern people and the army than we were accustomed to hear. We are short of clothing, and particularly of money."

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.—The programme for Gottschalk's first concert in this city, at Bryan Hall, next Monday evening, is now out, and includes:—Overture of William Tell on two pianos, by Gottschalk and Carl Bergman; transcription of Il Miserere; and two other artistic pieces for the piano. Mlle Patti will sing "Bolero," from the Sicilian Vespers; Sontag's celebrated Echo Song, and also in duet and trio. George Simpson and Signor Morino also figure in the bill, which is, as a whole, one of the most attractive ever offered to the musical public in Chicago. The sale of reserved seats, at H. M. Higgins's music store, will commence at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

THE DONATION TO THE NEWBERRY SCHOOL.—In our report of the proceedings of the Common Council meeting of Monday night mention was made of the donation of $1000 to the Newberry School by the gentleman whose name the institution bears. The following is the letter accompanying the present:

HON. JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Mayor of Chicago.

SIR—I beg leave through you to present to the city of Chicago, the accompanying City Bond for One Thousand Dollars, to be held in trust for the benefit of the Newberry School, the semi-annual interest thereon to be applied, under the direction of the authorities having charge of said school—first, to the purchase of text books and stationary for indigent children attending said school, and any surplus thereafter to be used for the purchase of school apparatus, such as maps, globes, &c., and books of reference. And should these wants of said school be at any time supplied from other sources, the authorities aforesaid are authorized to expend said interest for such purposes beneficial to said school as they may deem proper.

The principal of said bond to be reinvested from time to time as it becomes necessary—if practicable in the bonds of the city of Chicago, the State of Illinois, or of the United States, in the order named. The principal sum to be kept at one thousand dollars by adding accruing interest if necessary, and the surplus interest and principal, should there at any time be any, to be applied in perpetuity as before directed.

Very respectfully, your obedt s'v'n't.,
W. L. NEWBERRY.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the students of the medical department of Lind University, held April 5th, the following resolutions were framed and adopted:

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has in His wisdom removed from earthly labors, to heavenly joys, our friend and late fellow student in College, Dr. E. B. Rockwell, in the vigor of his manhood, and at the opening of a professional life full of promises of usefulness and honor, fills our hearts with the most profound sorrow.

Resolved, That we, his fellow students and companions, bow in meek submission to the mysterious doings of the Lord, in this bereavement; and, as a slight testimonial of our appreciation of his many virtues, will endeavor to imitate his worthy example.

Resolved, That in his decease, society has lost a worthy member; the church one of its brightest lights, as a christian, in him; our profession, a noble working brother; his family, a beloved and loving husband and father; the world a true man.

Resolved, That we will cherish sacredly his memory, never forgetting his motto by which he was ever guided in action, "Nearer, my God, to thee—nearer to Thee!"

Resolved, That his bereaved widow and friends have our heartfelt sympathy; and did we dare intrude on the sanctity of their sorrow, we would gladly approach them in this their time of sore affliction; and offer consolation, mingling our sympathizing tears with theirs of deep, inconsolable grief.

Resolved, That the family be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and our city papers be requested to publish them.

JOHN QUIRK, President.
ALIQUE C. MATCHETT, Secretary.

Arrival and Reception of Parson Brownlow.

That sturdy and incorruptible patriot, Rev. William G. Brownlow, reached this city last evening at 11 o'clock, and is now quartered at the Sherman House. At 6¼ o'clock, Hon. Thomas W. Drummond, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Manierre, Collector Hoyne, and Committees from the Young Men's Association, Board of Trade, Merchant's Association, the Methodist Clergy in this city, (the latter represented by Rev. Dr. Eddy, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, and Rev. E. W. Boring, presiding Elder of Chicago,) and the representatives of the press, took a car placed at their disposal by the kindness of the Michigan Central Railroad, and proceeded to Michigan City, where the Cincinnati train containing Mr. Brownlow, accompanied by Gen. Carey, Col. Geoffroy and Mr. Gibson, of the latter city, were in waiting. A transfer of these gentlemen to the Chicago train was immediately made, and the train moved for this city. Upon the reception of Mr. Brownlow and party on the car, Judge Drummond, in behalf the Committees and the citizens of Chicago, welcomed him in a few most eloquent words which were happily responded to by Parson Brownlow.

Judge Drummond, after bidding Parson Brownlow a cordial welcome, said that during the eventful crisis through which we are passing, the people of the loyal States have watched your conduct with unabated interest. They have seen loyal men from the State whence you came, and other Southern States, fall before the monster of secession, but you have stood up boldly, uncompromisingly—faithful among the faithless. I believe I express the united opinion—the united determination—of the people of the loyal States, when I say that this Government *shall* be maintained. And I believe I also express their sentiments when I say that among the names that shall figure the highest and noblest on the page of its history, will be that of William G. Brownlow.

Mr. Brownlow said, in reply, that he thanked Judge Drummond and the citizens of Chicago, and the people of the entire North where he had sojourned, for the cordial, fraternal welcome which had been extended to him. I can but contrast this welcome with the one which I would receive were I to visit some of the secession cities in the South, and speak as plainly and as boldly as I do here. There they would hang me up in just twenty-five minutes.

After I had been in Jail at Knoxville during the winter, waiting for the secessionists to pluck up courage enough to hang me, I received a letter from Benjamin offering to let me go, with the condition that they should hold my family as hostages for my good behavior. They found it dangerous to keep me any longer. I told them I would do what the Devil never would—leave the Confederate dominions.

They had made up their minds to hang me, at one time, and I told them if they would allow me one hour under the gallows to make a dying speech, they might do it. But they declined to hang me under these conditions.

But, gentlemen, we have whipped them, and we will do it again, and continue to do it until we drive them, with all the devils in them, into the Gulf of Mexico, as did our Saviour the swine into the sea of Gallilee when they were troubled in the same manner.

The above is but a brief and imperfect synopsis of the remarks of Judge Drummond and Mr. Brownlow. At the conclusion pleasant conversation filled the time until the arrival of the train here. Mr. Brownlow was then escorted to his quarters at the Sherman House, where a handsome supper awaited him and the Committee. At the supper table sentiments were responded to in most eloquent terms by Rev. Dr. T. W. Eddy, of this city, Alderman Hoyt, Gen. Carny of Cincinnati, and others, until quite a late hour.

As Dr. Brownlow was passing through the rotunda of the Sherman House to the supper table last night, quite a large number of citizens were present and welcomed him with most hearty cheers. In response to this welcome, he addressed a few words in acknowledgment. His thoughts and words were most fitly chosen, and elicited the warmest sympathy from those present.

We are requested to state that Dr. Brownlow will be glad to receive such ladies as may call upon him at the Sherman House parlors to-day, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock. Immediately after he will proceed to the Board of Trade Rooms, where a more formal reception awaits him.

To-night he will speak to the citizens at Metropolitan Hall, and there can be no doubt that it will be filled to its utmost capacity. Tickets can be obtained at the hotels or music stores.

The Young Men's Association sent a delegation to Indianapolis in order to obtain the consent of Dr. Brownlow to speak here under the auspices of that institution at some future day, but his engagements are such that he is obliged to proceed immediately East, after he has spoken at Metropolitan Hall.

Dispatch from Gen. Strong—Prompt Action of the Board of Trade.

The Chicago Sanitary Committee received a dispatch this morning from General Strong, commandant at Cairo, asking for surgeons, nurses and medical stores, immediately for our wounded soldiers in Tennessee. He states our probable loss in the great battle at 10,000.

The announcement was made at the Board of Trade at noon, and a private subscription of between $400 and $500 was raised on the spot. The Board also unanimously voted to contribute $2,000 to be given to the Sanitary Committee for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. That amount not being in the treasury, in cash, George Watson, Esq., Treasurer of the Board promptly offered to advance the sum on behalf of the Board.

Let our citizens follow this noble example, and promptly and generously help the Sanitary Committee in their good work.

An Answer to Rev. Dr. Patton.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

May I ask for room to say why I think Mr. Patton's verse-vender is not a worthy man, and why he did not succeed in convincing me I was mistaken when he came to me? 1st. He says in one place, "My wife is sick; buy the poems for her sake," and says nothing of himself. 2d. He says in another place, "I am sick; buy these poems;" but does not mention his wife. 3d. In one place he is "sick of inveterate dyspepsia;" in another of "a bad sore throat; and in a third of "lung disease." 4th. His eye is bright, his skin good; he is fairly stout; seems to be a heartier man than Mr. Patton, and appears better than scores of men I know who try honestly to give ten cents worth for ten cents. 5th. He came to me and said, "Sir, you have done me injustice. I am a sick man, I cannot work." I replied, "Sir, if you tell the truth, I am sorry for what I have done; but you look nearly as well as I do. Now, I may be mistaken. So go with me to some skillful doctor or go alone. Let him examine you. If he testifies that you are sick and not able to work, I will pay for the certificate, publish a card that shall do you ample justice, and help you to a better way to make your living." I urged him to do this. He has not done it. Therefore I believe I did not mistake my man. I am not Scotch, but Yorkshire, which is next best; and I have lived long enough in this better land to get some idea of "all the modern improvements." I am sorry to find that Mr. Patton's certificate is genuine. If trusted men send out such subjects as this to bore us with tiresome persistency, or if all worthy church members, who do not want to work and whose wives can write poetry equal to this, should take the same track, or, if we are to have a new race of church instead of royal Gaberlunzies, licensed and defended, what shall we do?

ROBERT COLLYER.

CHICAGO, April 6, 1862.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

RECORDER'S COURT.—There was considerable business done in the Recorders' Court yesterday. A good portion of the day was, however, taken up in the trial of Bridget Duffy, indicted for larceny of dry goods to the amount of $30, from the store of Potter Palmer, Lake street. The following indictments were brought in by the Grand Jury:

LARCENIES.—Chas. Flesher. Plea not guilty. James Halpin, *alias* John Halpin; Henry Snell, plead not guilty; John Payne, same plea; Alphonse Wallace, *alias* W. P. West, and Thos. Brown, *alias* Thos. Barnett, plead guilty. Martin Quinlan and Ellen Flynn; John H. Dalton, *alias* John Cunningham, *alias* Chas. Huttonville.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Edward Wilson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 385—George W. Shaw vs John Ragland; leave given to amend bill and process. No. 347—Chancery, Frederick S. Baily vs Lorenzo P. Sanger et al; defendant defaulted and decree *pro confesso*, and referred to the Master to report amount due on mortgage. No. 349—Chancery—Warren A. Ransom et al. vs. William Stewart; hearing had on the defendant's plea in abatement. After argument taken under advisement. No. 309—Chancery—Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company vs. L. Brosd et al.; upon an intimation of the opinion by the Court, the defendant withdraws his decree and takes leave to answer the supplimental bill.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Higgins*—No. 275—Jacob Sigwalt vs George T. Cline. Parties and jury present as on yesterday. No. 233—A. P. Marshal vs the Illinois Central Railroad Company; parties and jury present as yesterday. Submitted. Verdict for plaintiff; damages $1,418 09. Motion for a new trial by plaintiff and by defendant.

Before Judge Goodrich.—Nos. 1461, 1462, and 718 were defaulted.

No. 945—Ira T. Dibble vs. Carlos Pierce et al.; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 1904—L. Sewell et al. vs. Harlan W. Wetherell. Time to plead extended to ten days. No. 1,824—John P. Kraemer vs. Henry Robinson; same order. No. 1,947—John Hill vs. A. H. Todd; plaintiff enters *nolle pros.* as to 2d count of Narr. Plea withdrawn. Demurrer to 1st count of Narr. sustained, and judgment on demurrer for defendants.

Business will be resumed in the Circuit Court of Cook County on Thursday morning, April 10th.

☞ The funeral of Ellen Raney, daughter of Rev. H. N. and Margaret S. Strong, will take place this afternoon at 2 P. M., at 116 West Monroe street.

Election Polls.

The following is a list of the Judges of the ensuing election, appointed by the Common Council on Monday evening, as well as the location of the different polls:

FIRST WARD—*1st District*—Thomas Church, J. H. Gray, E. B. Williams. Tiffany's Livery Stable office.
2d District—Wm. Wheeler, M. L. Keith, N. Goold. Engine House No. 1.
SECOND WARD—*1st District*—H. D. Colvin, L. L. Milliken, Harvey Danks. No. 91 Dearborn street.
2d District—Jas. Campbell, D. Ryan, Casper Pfeiffer. Green Tree Hotel, corner of Twelfth street and Third Avenue.
THIRD WARD—*1st District*—C. D. Wolf, Wm. Bailey, A. Berg. Sheriff's Office, Court House.
2d District—A. H. Carter, Adam Sohn, H. T. Helm. Engine House at City Hospital.
FOURTH WARD—*1st District*—L. Lamperts, A. Mutschechner, C. McDonald. City Armory, corner of Adams and Franklin streets.
2d District—John Raber's Saloon.
FIFTH WARD—*1st District*—A. G. Throop, J. P. Cook, E. L. O'Hara. North-east corner of Washington and Clinton streets.
2d District—Sanford Johnson, W. W. Mills, J. H. Walker. Corner of Madison and Rucker streets.
SIXTH WARD—*1st District*—G. L. Leverns, C.A. Reno, R. Barrett. West Market.
2d District—G. P. Ozier. Louis Richberg, M. McAuley. Engine House No. 12.
3d District—John Kuhl, E. J. Colby, N. W. Huntley. Dennett's House, Milwaukee Avenue.
SEVENTH WARD—*1st District*—James C. Grant, A. Reanning, Wm. McFarlin. Corner of Chicago Avenue and Wells street.
2d District—Ernest Prussing, W. H. Stickney, John McHugh. Conrad Folts's House.
EIGHTH WARD—*1st District*—H. E. Prouty, T. J. Kinsella, Chas. Charleston. North Market.
NINTH WARD—John S. Vogh, John King, Jr., Samuel McKay. No. 363 Chicago Avenue.
TENTH WARD—*1st District*—Patrick Canaghen, O. Morrison, Jacob Yager. Corner of Polk and Jefferson streets.
2d District—Peter Brackin, Gothard Schaaf, F. A. Smith. Corner of Wright and Carroll streets.
3d District—J. Wilson, Richard Clark, Robert J. Becker. Corner of Rucker and Twelfth streets.

Change of Time.

On and after Wednesday, April 9th, trains on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railroad will leave the West Side Union Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, as follows: Day Express and Mail, 6 A. M., Sundays excepted; Night Express, 6.10 P. M., Saturdays excepted. This is the only route by which two Express trains are run through between Chicago and Cincinnati daily without change of cars, thereby avoiding the possibility of missing connections. The sleeping cars run on this line are Myers's improved double berth car. The Company have during the past winter, built and opened a first-class eating house at Kokoma Junction, where all trains stop thirty minutes for meals. For further information, see general advertisement in another column, or apply at the general freight and ticket office, 136 Randolph street, under the Sherman House, Chicago. ap 7-6t

☞ "Yankee Card Writer"—wedding, visiting, "P. P. C." cards, at Sherman House. For samples by mail, send two red stamps. ap9-5t

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb21-ly

☞ For Paper Hangings go to the old stand of E. G. L. Faxon, 70 Lake street. He has the best workmen in the city. apl 3m.

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h821-ly

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Dr. Chas. Jewett will lecture at St. Paul's First Universalist Church, corner of Wabash Avenue and Van Buren streets, at 7½ o'clock

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9.

The details of our glorious but hard won victory at Pittsburgh Landing are decidedly more interesting to our monetary circles than operations in gold, exchange or produce, and as a result these latter have been entirely neglected to-day. Our quotations remain as before. Exchange par @¼ buying; ¼@¾ selling; the latter figure to outsiders only. The supply is more than equal to the demand. Gold is less firm to-day, but the previous quotations hold good—1¼@1½ buying; 1⅝@2 selling. The demand is limited.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar bu.
Canal	....	....	5549	7000	....	....
G & C U R R	98	5440	....	....	....	....
R I R R	745	700	350	....	350	....
I C R R	498	1720	700	....	74	....
C B & Q R R	160	....	....	....	....	....
C & N W	112	2845	....	267	720	400
A & St L R R	50	150	700	300	....	....
Total	1598	10855	7299	7567	1144	400

	Seeds lbs.	La'd lbs.	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	2500	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	490	....	....	33	196	1880
R I R R	....	5950	....	....	....	960
I C R R	2105	1100	....	....	....	15160
C B & Q R R	....	201365	250	....	175	2491
C & N W	1425	....	....	14	....	277
A & St L R R	....	4948	....	....	....	1115
Total	4020	215863	250	47	369	21823

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	....	18425	....	....	....	....
Total	....	18425	....	....	....	....

The cheering news of the battle of Pittsburgh Landing between the Federal forces and the rebels, was received this morning, and on 'Change everything like business was neglected. Besides a private subscription by the members of the Board, amounting to $460, an additional sum of $2,000 was voted out of the treasury, to be given to the Sanitary Commission for the relief of the wounded.

Provisions were neglected. Mess Pork was sold at $10.50@10.75—holders being a shade firmer under the influence of the news. There was a good demand for Bulk Shoulders, and we note sales of 300,000 lbs at 3⅛c packed. Lard was firm, and we note sales of about 550 pkgs, at 7@7¼c for prime city steam, and 6⅝@7c for country kettle. Grease is in good demand, and note sales of Yellow at 5¼c. A lot of 200 brls Extra Mess Beef was sold at $10.75, and 100 brls Mess at $10.00.

Wheat was dull and about ¼c lower, with trifling sales at 78½c for No. 1 spring, and 70½@71c for No. 2 spring—subject to 4c storage. Corn was neglected, and the sales did not exceed 14,000 bushels of all kinds, at 27½c for prime old river yellow afloat; and 24½c for new and old canal mixed, afloat. Mixed in store was dull and sales very trifling. Oats were sold at 18c, subject to 4c storage. Rye, 40c—2c storage. Barley firm. Highwines advanced ½@1c—closing at 21c. Seeds were without material change.

In another part of to-day's paper will be found a statement of the amount of beef cattle and hogs packed in this city during the season just closed, with a review of the market for the season.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9, 1862.

PROVISIONS.—MESS PORK—Quiet. Sales 200 brls heavy city packed at $10.75; 160 brls city packed at $10.50. BULK MEATS—Shoulders in good demand. Hams neglected. Sales 300,000 lbs Shoulders yesterday evening and this morning at 3⅛c packed. LARD—160 tcs and 160 brls prime city steam-evaporated at 7¼c; 200 pkgs city steam at 7c; 76 pkgs country kettle do at 7c; 91 tcs Canton (Mo.) kettle at 6⅝c—not prime; 150 pkgs Yellow Grease at 5¼c. BEEF—200 brls extra mess Beef at $10.75; 100 brls "Andrew Brown" Mess Beef at $10.00.

FLOUR—Received, 1,598 brls. Market dull. Sales 200 brls "Nashville City" white winter on p. t.; 170 brls "Metropolitan" do at $4.90; 100 brls "Bartlett's Double Extra" Spring at $4.38; 200 brls good extra at $3 80; 200 brls Winter super at $3.70; 80 brls Spring super at $2 25.

WHEAT—Received, 10,855 bu. Market declined ¼@½c. Sales, 700 bu No 1 Spring at 78c—2c storage; 5,500 bu do in lots at 75½c—4c storage; 400 bu No 2 Spring at 70½c—4c storage; 3,000 bu do at 71c—4c storage.

CORN—Received, 7,299 bu. Market inactive. Sales, 5,000 bu prime old River Yellow at 27½c afloat; 5,000 bu (new and old) Canal Mixed at 24½c afloat; 1,000 bu Mixed in store at 23½c—4c storage; 800 bu do at 24½c—2c storage; 400 bu fresh receipts do at 25c—2c storage; 1,000 bu Rejected at 19c—2c storage.

OATS—Received, 7,567 bu. Market steady. Sales, 10,000 bu No 1 at 18c—4c storage; 3,500 bu do at 23c del; 600 bu do at 23c in bags on track; 500 bu do at 21c in bulk on track.

RYE—Received, 1,149 bu. Market quiet. Sales 400 bu No 1 at 40c—2c storage.

BARLEY—Received, 400 bu. Market firm. Sales 195 bags prime at 52c on track: 800 bu good at 50c on track: 45 bags at 46c on track.

HIGHWINES—Advanced ½@1c. Sales, 144 brls at 20c; 50 brls at 20½c; 100 brls at 21c; 300 brls on p. t.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet. Sales, 5 bags prime at $4.25; 25 bags at $4.12½; 20 bags fair at $4.00; 22 bags common at $3 75.

TIMOTHY SEED—In fair demand and steady. Sales, 40 bags prime at $1.40; 153 bags do at $1.37½; 58 bags medium at $1 25.

BROOM CORN—1 ton inferior at $35.

BEANS—16 bags fair at $1.15.

ONIONS—47 bags at 45c.

POTATOES—34 sks mixed at 30c on track.

TALLOW—8 brls country at 7c.

HIDES—Market quiet. We quote: Dry Flint, 13½@14½c; Dry Salted, 11@12c; Green cured, 6@6½c; Green country, 5½@5¾c.

EGGS—Fresh in fair supply, with sales at 6@6½c ₩ doz.

BUTTER—35 pkgs good firkin at 10c.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 369. Market quiet and steady. Sales were as follows:—

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
26	1297	$2.87½	15	1250	2.40
17	1440	3.15	24	1162	2.87½

LIVE HOGS—Received, 250. The receipts at the yards were light, and the market quiet. We heard of only one sale of 140, av 220 lbs, at $2.80.

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] [NEW YORK, April 9.

The current prices for the week are as follows:—

BEEF CATTLE—1st quality $8.50@8.75 ₩ cwt; ordinary $6@6.50; common $7.50@8; inferior $6@7.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Prime per head $6@7; ordinary $5@6; common $4.25@4.75; inferior $3.50@4.25.

SWINE—Corn fed ₩ lb 3⅜@4½c; still fed 3⅜@3½c.

MILCH COWS—Quiet and unchanged.

VEALS—Steady.

TOTAL RECEIPTS—Beeves 3,990; cows 107; veals and calves 840; sheep and lambs 4,962; swine, 13,238.

A REVIEW OF THE Chicago Pork and Beef Packing For 1861-62.

The following able and full review of the packing of Pork and Beef for the season of 1861-62, is prepared by Mr. HENRY MILWARD, provision broker of this city:

The retrospection of the past Packing Season, however pleasant to contemplate, and singularly profitable as it has been to the parties engaged in the business, is yet more gratifying to us in view from the fact that Chicago has at last been enabled to assert her proper position as the principal Provision Market of the Western, and probably, taking both Beef and Pork Packing into consideration, of the whole United States. But few years have elapsed since our packing barely summed up one-fifth of that of Cincinnati, the great mart of the West. This year we have not only been enabled to spare her 20,000 or 40,000 Dressed Hogs to swell her packing and make up her deficiencies, but we also beat her packing some 40,000 Hogs. It is fair to infer that our day is only dawning, and that as every year has exhibited to us a constantly growing business, we may expect not only to maintain the position attained, but that each succeeding season will chronicle a corresponding increase in our packing. Notwithstanding the extent of our packing, the quantity of the products left on hand is extraordinarily small. For everything but barrelled meats the demand has been constant and remunerative. Bulk meats, English meats and green meats have all been eagerly sought for through the season at paying rates, and our packers, seeking to be manufacturers instead of speculators, have met the demand freely. As a natural consequence, we have attracted to our market many of the operators who were willing to pay a remunerative but not a speculative profit on the packers' transactions. Our packers have always been noted as home sellers, and while their profits may occasionally be smaller than if they became speculators, the returns are certain and the remuneration satisfactory. In no other market has there been afforded such a field for the mutual satisfaction of both packers and operators.

The improvement in our packing has been most apparent, and although we still have many defects to overcome, yet our progress towards perfection has been very satisfactory. The receipts from the country packing points have also evinced a marked improvement, both in cut and cure, and some of their brands have fully rivalled those of our city curers. Conspicuous among the foremost stands the brand of "A. G. Tyng," Peoria, whose cure of English meats has this year commanded the very highest price in the Liverpool market. With strict attention to detail, and with a desire to elevate the character of their brands, there is but little doubt that most of our country packers will be equally successful. Our market has now become such a center for the receipts and distribution of the products of the West, it will behoove our country friends to use their utmost exertions to make their cut and cure equal to any brands either in the West or East.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS, FROM NOV. 1 TO MARCH 25.

1858-9 Live.	'58-9 Drsd.	1859-60 Live.	'59-60 Drsd.	1860-1 Live.	'60-1 Drsd.	1861-2 Live.	'61-2 Drsd.
19462	125	3843	1306	5490	4	14855	4
24467	594	6439	588	9976	191	22856	10
24944	5847	15618	2624	23448	207	16443	42
26789	9453	17104	972	11977	460	33344	76
15692	4341	13118	3577	10889	2425	30107	861
17149	11621	19430	19207	13336	1558	48898	2781
11486	9154	18769	14113	11586	1497	24734	782
4265	6065	8362	9096	28026	5316	38085	957
3154	9497	5674	7849	20436	17080	37926	1715
1531	7966	4957	9967	32938	28121	49704	10266
958	5175	2960	7944	10735	16512	19939	19114
1924	7847	2290	7989	12483	13947	26216	17779
1539	2037	3616	1608	10283	18464	32976	20748
777	2941	1012	5988	4714	11206	35286	15899
1258	9443	1787	4087	3437	9697	24907	23473
1766	1166	1180	1736	8212	5478	12809	16861
817	302	2008	765	2523	4688	10777	11490
1935	881	1175	493	2058	1930	7571	9191
416	70	2162	267	2286	985	6353	4496
1497	115	1795	241	2947	1645	9292	9079
749	112	2095	96	3083	752	6516	2867
170389	73163	127903	99798	212622	141869	499128	169776

The Beef packing has been larger than in any previous year. There has not been much Tierce Beef manufactured, probably 12,000 tierces, all of which has gone forward to the East and England. The sales of Mess and Extra Mess Beef have been large, a considerable portion having been purchased for Government account. The business has been on the whole most satisfactory and the accounts from abroad of the quality and cure most gratifying.

The returns from the few Pork packing houses who take the trouble to strike the average, would show that the average weight of the hogs has been very heavy, probably as high as 240 lbs per hog.

Those marked with a (*) having failed to furnish their returns, the number is merely estimated:

PARTICULARS OF THE PACKING OF HOGS FOR THE SEASON OF 1861-62.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Cragin & Co	31,075	51,120
Harback & Kreigh	1,580	58,154
Bowers & Co	....	35,013
R. M. & O. S. Hough	*8,000	35,000
J. G. Law & Co	1,602	33,509
Jones & Culbertson	....	29,700
G. S. Hubbard & Co	4,135	28,786
A. E. Kent & Co	....	28,628
Flint & Thompson	....	26,050
Leland & Mixer	....	22,043
Pulsifer & Co	....	21,560
Thomas Nash	....	17,650
Tobey & Booth	....	16,545
Reid & Sherwin	....	12,139
J. L. McDaniels	....	10,015
Adam Smith	....	9,879
G. W. Higgins & Co	....	9,215
Freeman, Burt & Co	....	7,573
George Steel & Co	....	7,000
Mitchell & Zahm	1,200	5,000
*McConkey	....	4,500
Holden & Priest	....	4,586
G & J. Stewart	....	4,346
Ed. M. Vickery	....	3,498
J. Louis	....	3,482
*Hubert, Coker & Co	....	3,400
Andrew Brown	3,500	3,119
T. D. Booth	....	3,000
L. French	....	2,514
Reynolds & Co	....	2,450
Aubery & Co	....	2,218
*Phillips	....	2,200
*Clough & Bros	....	2,000
John Hayward	4,300	1,400
R. & W. H. Smith	....	1,921
P. Curtis	....	1,216
W. R. Prentice & Co	....	1,200
Murphy	....	750
Gibbs	....	530
Gutheran	....	400
Packers who failed to send rets	....	6,000
Total	55,312	514,118

WEEKLY PRICES OF PROVISIONS DURING THE SEASON.

	Beef Cattle, Gross.	Live Hogs, Gross.	Dressed Hogs.	Mess Pork.	Prime Mess Pork.	Prime Lard.	No. 1 Lard.	White Grease.	Yellow Grease.	Hams.	Sides.	Shoulders.	Short Ribless Middles.	Short Middles.	Long Ribless Middles.	Long Middles.	Cumb'l'd.	Mess Beef.	Extra Mess Beef.	Prime Tallow.
Oct. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apr. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Prime Mess Pork has been in tolerably constant demand, English shippers and contractors for Government being competitors for the purchase. All packed here has been cleared off at full prices. For Prime Pork there has been but little demand, and the manufacture has therefore been limited. There has been comparatively no Rump Pork packed, as it was considered more profitable to put the pieces into Lard. Bulk Meats, with the exception of Hams, of which there is a large stock on hand, have met a ready sale, and the stock is light. Long Cut English Hams have been eagerly sought for, and would, if there were any here, bring a high price. English Meats, as may be seen by the table, have fetched high rates, and have thus far been profitable to both the manufacturer and the purchaser. All qualities of Lard have been in good demand without much variation in price. The yield as returned by the various houses would indicate about 36 to 38 lbs ₩ head.

The stock of Mess Pork is large, probably not far from 40,000 brls, but the high rates of railroad freight have tended to limit shipments, and holders have been storing, preferring to await the chances of lower freights on the opening of navigation. Several lots have already been ordered for shipment, and most of the stock held here will probably be in transit for the East before many weeks. HENRY MILWARD.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 9.—FLOUR—Market still continues in favor of buyers, and only in moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 7,800 brls, at $5.05@5.10 for super state; $5.35@5.50 for extra state; $5.05@5.10 for super western; $5.35@5.75 for common to medium extra western; $5.80@5.75 for shipping brands extra r.h.o.; $5.85@6.75 for trade brands—market closing heavy. Canadian flour heavy and trifle lower. Sales 1,150 brls, at $5 15@6.80 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3.25@4.25. Corn meal more active. Sales 2,800 brls, at $2.80@2.85 for Jersey, and $3@3.15 for Brandywine also steady. WHISKY—Firmer and fair demand. Sales 1,450 brls at 24@25c—inside price for state.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and prices without decided change. Sales of 4,100 bu inferior and common winter red western at $1.30@1.34; 3,000 bu western spring at $1.25; 1,400 bu red ..... white Indiana at $1.45. Rye quiet at $2@84c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn rather quiet, with only fair export demand. Sales 70,000 bush at 61@62c for mixed western in store; 61c delivered, including a parcel of very choice; 61½c for Jersey yellow; 61@62c for white Jersey. Oats, moderate request, at 38@41c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork—little more doing, but market generally without decided change. Sales 1,000 brls at $12.75@13.12½ for mess; $10@10.25 for prime.

prime mess; $10@10.50 for prime. In addition to the above, 4,000 brls prime mess taken by Government at $13.50@13.87; Beef rules quiet and firm. Sales 300 brls at $4.50@5.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $11.50@13.50 for repacked mess. In addition to the above 1,000 brls were taken by the Government at $14.50@14.56 for extra mess; $13 50@13.25 for plain; $13.75@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef in moderate demand. Sales 300 tierces at $20. Medium mess more active. Sales 254 tierces at $22. Beef hams steady. Sales 25 bbls at 17.00@17.50. Cut meats firm. Sales 300 packages at 4½@5c for shoulders; 5@6½c for hams; we also notice sales of 200,000 lbs smoked sides at 6¾c. Bacon sides more active and very firm. Sales of 2,500 boxes at 7¼c for Cumberland cut middles; 7c for long ribbed do; 7½c for short do; 7¾@7⅞c for long clear do; latter price for choice city. A Government contract for 1,250,000 lbs was taken at 7½@7.90 ₩ hundred. Lard more active and steady. Sales of 2,900 brls at 7¾@8¾c. Butter selling at 9@15c for Ohio; 13@19c for State. Cheese firmer at 5@8½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and only note sales of 100 bags good Java on p. t. The Government contract for 200,000 lbs Rio was taken at 20 7-10. Sugar was steady and firm; sales 1,000 hhds at 6⅜@8c for Cuba; 7⅜@8½c for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet and firm—sales 25 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 28c; 20 hhds Bordeaux at 26c; 48 hhds Porto Rico at 33@37c; 66 brls N. O. 41c.

MONEY MARKET—Easy. 6@7 on call, and at the same figures for discount on prime paper; sterling exchange drooping—closing quotations 111½@112¼ merchants; 112¾@112⅞ bankers bills. American gold has declined 1½@1¾ per cent. premium with moderate business. California gold bars nominal at 2¾@3¾ per cent premium. Government stocks closed quiet. United States 6s of '81 99¾@99⅞; 7 3-10 treasury notes selling at par.

STOCKS.—Dull and easier. C & R I 55; S 60; C B & Q 69; M & P Du C 27; C & T 43½; G & C 69½; I C scrip 63¼; M S 24½; M C 55½; Brooklyn water loan 101; American gold 101⅜; Cumberland preferred 12½; Pacific mail 109½; N Y C 83; S 60; Erie 37; do preferred 61 3/8; Hudson 38½; Hudson 1st bonds 104; Mo '6s 50½; Tenn 56½; Ill war 98; U S 5s '65 92; do '74 coupons 87—6s 81; Oregon war loan ¾ yearly 98¼; U S 6s 81; coupons 93¾; do registered 98¼.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.........April 8.

Alice, LaSalle, 5 842 bu corn.
Arctic. Morris, 7,000 bu oats, 2,500 lbs lard, 11,906 lbs cured hams.
Rescue, South, 58½ cords wood.

CLEARED.........April 8.

Edinburgh, Marseilles, 5 m lumber.
Dacotah, LaSalle, 10 bbls salt, 5 bbls cement.
Stars and Stripes, LaSalle.
George, Joliet, 19,400 staves, 2,750 heading.
Angola, LaSalle, 15 m lumber, 397 bbls salt, 19,510 lbs mdse, 2,780 lbs stoves, 3,785 lbs H H goods.
Alida, LaSalle, 86,591 ft lumber, 1,986 ft siding, 50 m shingles.
Terror, Athens.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........April 9.

Schr Experiment, Dike, St Joseph, 19 m staves, 8 m hoop poles.
Schr Muskogon, Batchelor, South Haven, 75 m lumber.
Schr Alpha, Gwynn, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Gessine, Donovan, Manitowoc, 62 cds wood.
Scow Grace A Green, Thompson, Wilkinson's Pier, 20 cds wood.

CLEARED.........April 9.

Schr Muskegon, Batcheler, South Haven.
Schr Alpha, Gwynn, South Haven.
Schr Fashion, McElligott, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat.
Schr Hart, Bigelow, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 8th inst., at the house of the bride, by the Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Mr. HORATIO S. PINKHAM, of the firm of S. A. Tolman & Co., and Mrs. A. T. STODDARD, all of this city.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday morning, at 4 o'clock, CHARLES D., oldest child of George W. and Sarah L. Perkins, aged 8 years, 7 months and 26 days.

Funeral services will be at the Reform School Chapel on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS On Improved Real Estate in Chicago, Also, On Warehouse Receipts, On time to suit. ap7-p112-1w L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT. Ex "Paragon" to Quebec and "Colonist" to Chicago, 20,000 Patent Scouring Bricks, In Hhds. and Cases. Direct from the manufacturers—BROWNE & CO., Bridgewater, England—which will be sold to the trade on favorable terms. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., mh27-n852-1m 13 Lasalle street.

NOTICE —Wanted to exchange 80 ACRES OF LAND in Michigan, on Michigan Southern Railroad, and a three story Frame Building in Chicago with ten horse power engine in good order. Building suitable for manufacturing purposes and now occupied for the same and renting for $300 per annum during the term of ground lease, (four years); also, two 25 foot lots in Chicago for a Dwelling, with about five or ten acres of ground, all modern improvements, in Beloit, Wisconsin. The difference, if any, will be paid in cash, also the incumbrance, if any. All or either of the above property will be exchanged. Address Post Office Box 569, Chicago, giving particulars. mh28-n861-2w

TO CAPITALISTS AND EMIGRANTS. 10,000 acres of Farming Lands, Stores, Dwelling Houses and town lots, comprising the real estate in Iowa, of the late ANTOINE LECLAIRE, deceased, are now offered for sale at such prices as to invite the attention of capitalists, as they must soon become of largely increased value, and to parties seeking a home in this flourishing State, such an opportunity to purchase seldom occurs. For particulars, apply to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor, Or, JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent. Davenport, Iowa, March 21st, 1862. mh24-n745-1m

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated in the Western, Southern and Southwestern parts of this city, are offered at reduced prices for cash or lumber. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 68 Dearborn street, (up stairs.) mh28-n853-1m

DRAIN TILE, FIRE BRICK, LOCOMOTIVE TILE. For coal burning Locomotives, on hand or made to order, of any desired pattern. No. 2 Board of Trade Building. mh29-n689-1m WILLIAM H. RICE.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Office 18 William street, New York, March 19th, 1862. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive. mh17-n504-td D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—All the notes and accounts assigned to me by T. B. Carter, on July 10th, 1861, remaining unpaid, will be sold on the 24th day of April next, at my office, 97 Washington street, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder for cash. A schedule of said notes and accounts can be seen at the above place. ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter. Chicago, March 21, 1862. mh22-n678-td

A RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD BUSINESS. The stock of Groceries and Fixtures in the Store on State street, corner Ringgold Place, OPPOSITE ULICH'S HOTEL, is for sale very cheap. The stand is one of the very best in the city for a Retail Grocery and Provision Store. Inquire on the premises for a few days. ap8-p236-3t

FLOWER POTS, FLOWER POTS. No. 2 Board of Trade Building. mh19-n629-1m WILLIAM H. RICE.

GEORGE RAABE, Cabinet Maker, on North Hubbard between Menominee and Linden streets, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4378. All kinds of Furniture made to order. Repairing done in all its branches. PIANOS and FURNITURE Varnished, Polished and Repaired. Goods carefully packed for shipment to any part of the United States. Household Furniture moved to any part of the city. N. B.—Houses and Furniture cleared of Bed Bugs for ever, in a short time. ap8-p149-1m

SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND—More knowledge than you ever did before for the same cost. That illustrated circular giving particulars of a new French "article" that not one in a million ever heard of before. Also another nice new French "article" but few ever saw. Also, how to obtain the other French "articles" at a much less cost. Send direction on an envelope, with return postage, to Oscar C. Lamb, Box 392 Boston, Mass. mh28-n797-1m

1,500 FEET OF WHARFS TO LEASE.—Good substantial Docks on the West Bank of the South Branch of Chicago River, East of Halsted street bridge, near South street, and an average depth of 50 feet to Lumber street. Will be leased on very low terms by applying to WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, No. 3 Metropolitan Block, or address "E. M. C." P. O. 1790. ap4 p88-2w-eod

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 51 North Clark street, and 371 and 375 State street. P. O. Box 4084. no19-i369-6m

ELECTION HANDBILLS AND CIRCULARS, at short notice, At TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

LEASES for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

"TO RENT" PLACARDS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had, at reasonable rates, at GAGE HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received. ap1 p308-2w

BOARDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated with board and nice pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, by applying at No. 16 Harrison street, one door from Michigan Avenue. ap8-p176-3t

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 368 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. ap5-p274-2w

Arts and Sciences.

SOMETHING NEW. STODDARD, No. 83 Clark street, introduces to the public nicely Colored Cartes de Visite, done cheaply and neatly, preserving all the beautiful tints of the finest colored photographs. They are equal to miniatures in the plain ones. Call and see them. Made only at Stoddard's.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER, the Phrenologist from New York, on his return to the East, remains at the Sherman House, Room 21, TILL APRIL 8th ONLY. Glad to see his old patrons and tell new ones all about themselves and children, health, avocation, marriage, improvement, &c. Those who neglect this opportunity of obtaining this most valuable life aid, from its greatest living expounder.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 119 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. P. PALMER, 112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS! —AT— OLD PRICES.

Atlantic A Sheetings,	12½c.
Cabot A Sheetings,	12½c.
Stark A Sheetings,	13c.
Medford Sheetings,	12½c.
Indian Head Sheetings,	13c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,	9½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints,	9½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	10½c.
50 " Wamsutta,	9½c.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS, $28 " "
25,000 OZARK BAGS, $26 " "

RETAIL DRY GOODS. P. PALMER! 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, NEW STYLES, At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CARPETS, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply. OIL CLOTHS, Curtain Goods, Bedding and Feathers. P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET. [no8-g25-ly]

To Rent.

TO RENT, AT LAKE FOREST, A new Dwelling House, containing thirteen rooms situated in a pleasant grove. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest, Ill. ap8 p120-3t

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. WM. B. PROSSER, 120 Clark street.

TO RENT.—A First-class House on North Lasalle street, (No. 384) containing eleven rooms with modern improvements. Apply at FULLER & HAM'S, 54 South Dearborn st. ap8-p185-3t

TO RENT.—The four story and basement brick store No. 20 and 22 Market street, in the north half of Lind's Block. Apply to P. GEDDES, Office No. 5 over 17 Wells street. ap p172-1m

TO RENT—From May 1st, House No. 294 Wabash Avenue, near Twelfth street. Apply to A. J. AVERELL, 270 Wabash Avenue, from 1 to 2, or 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M. ap8-p173-1w

TO RENT.—Houses to rent and Lands to Lease.—A large boarding house, containing about thirty rooms, on Lake street, near the Illinois Central Round House; also, several other houses desirably located. Also, lands to lease for a term of years already on Michigan Avenue, between Adams and Madison streets. Apply at No. 12 State street, up stairs, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. ap8-p175-1m B. F. BROOKFIELD.

TO RENT.—First class Brick Dwelling, with barn, No. 251 Huron street, near Rush street. The location is in the most pleasant part of the North Division. The dwelling is nearly new with all the modern improvements, including cellar, storeroom, summer kitchen, &c. There are in the first story four rooms with closet room, making a total ... while in all its appointments the building is more than ordinarily convenient and complete. Inquire at McCormick's Reaper Factory of C. A. SPRING Jr. ap8-p181-1w

TO RENT. LIND'S BLOCK. The south half of Lind's Block, containing two first-class four story stores, with fine dry cellars; a fine large office on the corner, suitable for a Banking or Insurance Office, &c., double and single offices, two large halls, &c., &c. Apply to ALEXANDER WHITE, 132 Washington street, opposite the Court House. ap7-p169-1w

TO RENT CHEAP.—The second and third stories of my Warehouse, with dock room, on West Water street, foot of Washington street. GALEN EASTMAN. ap8-p185-2w

TO RENT—from May 1st, Dwelling No. 332 Wabash Avenue, containing 9 rooms. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS in rear of 183 North Water street, Chicago. ap7-p113-1w

TO RENT.—House No. 234 Ontario Street—Rent $260 per annum. Inquire of E. W. GRIFFIN, next door, corner Dearborn street, from 1 to 2 p. m., or at No. 5 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street. ap8 p-93-1m

TO RENT—WIGWAM—The building known as the WIGWAM can be divided up so as to be used for Stores or Commission Houses, and may be leased for a term of years at a low rent. Inquire of subscriber at No. 272 South Water street. ap8-p86-1w ORRINGTON LUNT.

TO LET.—Brick House to let—In the Three Story Block on Ontario street, between Pine and St. Clair sts, in good repair. Possession given May 1st. Apply to H. NORTON, 34 River st. ap2-p81-2w

TO RENT.—Furnished Dwelling House, 279 Wabash avenue, containing eleven rooms, closets, bath, &c. A good stable attached. Apply to J. R. VALENTINE, No. 4 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water sts. ap3-p8-1m

TO RENT.—House to rent and Furniture for sale.—A good opportunity for parties wishing to commence housekeeping. Call at 21 Hubbard Court, or apply to Dr. E. A. BOGUE, No. 141 Lake street. ap8-p116-2w

FOR RENT OR SALE.—The five story Marble Front Store, No. 30 Lake street, 24x190 feet deep, between Wabash and Michigan Avenue. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, No. 51 Clark st. ap8-p27 4w

TO RENT.—Brick Stores No. 48, 48, 44, 42 and 40, with cellars, on North Clark street. Also, No. 159 and 165, Kinzie st., all situated under the Foster House, corner of North Clark and Kinzie sts. Possession given May 1st. For terms apply to GEORGE F. FOSTER, 343 South Water street. mh13-n626-6w

TO RENT—Dwellings, Stores, Offices and Basement. Also, Lots in all parts of the city. WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall. mh27-n841-6w

TO RENT.—Warehouse to Rent with Lot 50 feet front on River, close to Clark street Bridge, North Side. WALTER WRIGHT, 26 Dearborn street. mh 4-n833-1m

TO RENT—Two first class Residences, Nos. 336 and 338 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, viz., gas, &c. Brick Stables attached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of Waite & Towne, 109 Washington street. mh26-n779-2w

TO RENT—The new stone front, three story and basement, first class Dwelling with all modern improvements, No. 607 Wabash avenue. The owner might board in the house if desired by the party renting. Inquire of W. H. MALLORY, No. 71 Lake street, from 11 to 12 o'clock. mh27-n781-2w

TO RENT.—A two story Frame House, in the West Division near Union Park. It contains nine rooms besides kitchen and closets. To prompt and responsible tenant a very moderate rent will be charged. Apply to L. PROUDFOOT, Room No. 11, Rice's Building, No. 77 Dearborn street. mh28-n867-1m

TO RENT—Several very desirable Dwelling Houses, situated on the east side of North Lasalle street, between Chicago avenue and Chestnut street. Each house containing nine rooms, &c. Inquire of PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street. ...

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 118 Lake street, (upstairs), near Clark street. [ap1-p4-1y]

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, fe28-n666-ly No. 19 Clark street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock..........Curtain rises at 7¾

Fourth night of the popular American actor, MR. NEAFIE. Shakesperian Comedy and Burlesque Opera!!

THURSDAY EVENING, April 10th, will be repeated for the second and last time, Shakespeare's admired Comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Benedict......Mr. Neafie | Dogberry......McVicker.
Don Pedro.....Mr. Myers | Claudio........Mr. Prior.
Beatrice.......Miss Hosmer | Hero...........Mrs. Myers.

GRAND DANCE..................Miss Jennie Hight.

To conclude with, for the fourth time, the Operatic Burlesque of MRS. NORMA.

Mrs. Norma..................Mr. Chaplin.

Friday, BENEFIT OF MR. NEAFIE.

☞ In rehearsal Shakespeare's Tragedy of JULIUS CÆSAR, which will be produced in superb style.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE GREAT REBELLION, IN AID OF THE North Market Street Mission SUNDAY SCHOOL, To take place in INDIANA STREET CHURCH, On Indiana street, between Clark and Dearborn sts. FRIDAY EVENING, April 11th, 1862.

We have over 100 Pictures of the War, and copies of Works of Art, which will be exhibited if time will permit. These are real works of art, shown on a large canvas, by means of a new and very superior style of Colored Photographic Lantern Slides, Furnished specially for this occasion by W. LANGENHEIM, Esq., of the American Stereoscopic Company of Philadelphia.

The proceeds of this exhibition are to pay for building an infant class room adjoining our Mission School house. ☞ Come and see us, and not only get the worth of your money, but help a good cause. Doors open at 7 o'clock, exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents for adults; children 15 cents. ap8-p166 4t

BRYAN HALL. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, CARLOTTA PATTI. The public are respectfully informed that the eminent Piano Virtuoso and Composer MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, Whose success in the principal cities of Europe, in the West Indies, and more recently in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, have been unparalleled in the history of American Art, will appear in Chicago, for the first time, on Monday & Tuesday Eve'gs, April 14th and 15th. The extraordinary executive powers and striking originality of Mr. Gottschalk, as a Pianist and Composer, place him indisputably in the foremost rank of living artists. Mr. Gottschalk will be assisted by the young and celebrated Cantatrice M'lle Carlotta Patti. Also, by GEORGE SIMPSON, the distinguished English Tenor, SIG MORINO, the eminent Baritone. The Musical Arrangements will be under the charge of the celebrated conductor CARL BERGMAN, Chef d'Orchestre of the Philharmonic Societies of New York and Brooklyn. Admission to all parts of the Hall, 50 Cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. The sale of seats will commence on Saturday, April 12th, at 9 A. M. precisely, at Higgins' Music Store. ☞ The Pianos used by Mr. Gottschalk are furnished from the celebrated factory of Chickering & Sons, Boston. ap8-p214-6t

Lectures.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES. W. G. BROWNLOW, OF TENNESSEE, Will Lecture before the Young Men's Association at METROPOLITAN HALL, On Thursday Evening, 10th inst. Mr. Brownlow will relate some of his EXPERIENCE IN "SECESSIA." Admission 50 cents. The benefit of the house to be given to Mr. Brownlow. Tickets can be purchased at the store of F. F. Knowles, 155 Randolph street, under the Hall, and at the ticket office of the Hall. COME ONE, COME ALL. Doors open at 7 o'clock. ap8-p193-3t E. W. RUSSELL, Ch'n Lec. Com.

Candidates.

FOR CONSTABLE of 6th Ward.—J. U. MINGERS is a Candidate for Constable of the Sixth Ward, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. ap8-p174-3t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Eighty feet on Michigan Avenue, between Madison and Twelfth streets. F. S HOWE, 76 Dearborn street. ap8 p201-2w

FOR SALE—Cottage No. 298 North Franklin street; cheap for cash. Also, a Horse suitable for buggy or light express wagon. Inquire for, or address "ALDERSON," Freight Office Illinois Central Railroad. ap8-p157-3t

FOR SALE.—A neat, cozey residence with large city lot, good barn, out houses, grapes, a dozen kinds of shrubbery, flowers, plants of all kinds, fire grates, marble mantles, good cellar, bath, water and gas. Location South Division, between the Avenues. Will please the eye of any lady or gentleman who wants a neat, quiet, nice, healthy home. Price $4,500, and it must be sold. Room No. 2, ... South Clark street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—For sale on reasonable terms or to rent, the Brick House, three stories and basement, with modern improvement, No. 605 Wabash Avenue, a few doors south of Twelfth street. If rented it will be put in good repair. Apply to LEROY CHURCH, No. 536 Wabash Avenue. ap8-p138-4t

FOR SALE—One new eight horse power Steam Engine. Also, one second Iron Planer, (Plane three foot square with seven foot bed) will be sold cheap for cash. Can be seen at the corner of Van Buren and Clinton st., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 441. ap8-p179-1w

FOR SALE—An Express Wagon, Horse and Harness. Apply to D. N. CORWITH, 98 State street, or Boyington's Stable. ap7-p129-1m

FOR SALE.—A nice new Counter for sale at a bargain, suitable for an Office or Banking House. Apply to S. W. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 5 Board of Trade Building. ap7 p121-1w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A good commodious brick house, with ample grounds, centrally situated in the City of Racine, Wis. It commands a view of the town, lake, harbor, &c. Cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for a small well improved farm adapted to fruit growing either in Northern or Southern Illinois. Address MR. NELSON, P. O. Box 571, Chicago. ap7-p120-2w

FOR SALE.—For sale or to rent. A first-class Dwelling House with all the modern improvements, 4 Park Row. For particulars inquire of ALONZO RICHMOND, 152 South Water st. ap8-p81-2w

FOR SALE.—Flouring Mill and Water power for sale in Dodge county, Wis. Mill has three pairs of Burrs, is in good repair, is situated within one mile of railroad station and has a good run of custom. Would take in part pay, Chicago Real Estate; balance in goods suitable for a country store, or time notes. Inquire of WRIGHT, SHERMAN & CO., 22 Lasalle street. ap3-p8-2w

FOR SALE.—A beautiful cottage on Lake street near Hoyne, (Horse Railway running past,) with 30 or 60 feet front. A first class BARN, CELLAR, and WATER. Price low. Apply to J. D. SINCLAIR, corner Lasalle and South Water streets, Shipping Office. ap8-p13-1m

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson' Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have fifteen No. four Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have paid for themselves in weeks in our business, but having no further use them we will sell them very cheap. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street. mh25-n749-2m

FOR SALE.—A small portable Engine (3 horse power,) and a Slide Lathe for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 186 South Clark street, or address Post Office Box 2083. mh28-n827-2w

FOR SALE.—A good grain carrying vessel. Capacity twelve thousand bushels. For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM. mh28 n835-1m

FOR SALE.—A First-rate Power Corn Sheller. Capacity—from 2,500 to 3,000 bushels per day. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of REDFIELD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL, mh11-n426-4w No. 230 & 232 South Water street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST—The elegant House No. 143 Rush street, the present residence of C. Beckwith, Esq. Also, Store, Offices and Basement, No. 45 South Clark street. For terms apply to DR. BRAINARD, No. 41 South Clark street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE For improved Chicago City property, a splendid farm (divided into ten acre lots), 18 miles North of the city, in the town of Northfield, containing 118 acres, 80 of which is good timber; a good house, grain and horse barns, tenant house and all other necessary out-buildings, with a bearing orchard, &c., all well fenced and under a good state of cultivation. One of the most pleasant localities in the West. Address or call on A. Grannis, 184 Third av., Mr. J. N. Banks, 46 S. Clark st., or on the premises to S. W. Grannis. mh12-n878-1m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. House and Lot on Adams, between Morgan and Aberdeen streets. Improvements are good. Lot 25 feet by 140, ally on one side. Lot on Canal street, between Washington and Madison streets, 24 by 137 feet, to an ally. Apply to WRIGHT, SHERMAN & CO., No. 22 Lasalle street. ap1 p41 1w

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Highland Park pressed brick, and just completed at a cost of $11,000, is offered for sale at a great bargain. It is situated in the educational village of Evanston, about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore, where railroad facilities are such as enable business men of the city to reside here and keep their regular business hours. Here three of the best Educational Institutions of the Northwest are located, which with good public schools, make the location most desirable. The House is two and a half stories in height, on a commanding eminence, overlooks the village and lake. Surrounding it are twenty acres of cultivated land, with a good barn, garden, stone walls, and a variety of grafted fruits, large plats of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, &c., with a great variety of the stationary plants usually cultivated in gardens. This property will be sold at a great sacrifice—one-half cash, balance on time credit for the balance. For further particulars, inquire at No. 343 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. ap8-p-84-6m GEORGE F. FOSTER.

Removals.

REMOVAL.—L. Dutton has removed his Livery Stable from Couch Place to the stable of M. Pilkington, on Wabash Avenue, between Randolph and Lake streets. The old stable is being torn down to make room for a new one, to be occupied by Mr. Dutton. ap8-p168-1m

Co-Partnerships.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of CHAMPION & TODD, For the transaction of a General Commission and Wholesale Fruit Business, at No. 1 Clark and 161 South Water street. M. C. CHAMPION, ap8-p184-2w JAMES TODD.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of I. & A. HERZOG is from this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims will present them to Ignatz Herzog, ... corner of Clark and Lake streets, who is authorized to settle the accounts and receive all the monies due to the late firm above mentioned. IGNATZ HERZOG, ANTON HERZOG. Chicago, March 27, 1862.

Mr. Ignatz Herzog will continue to do business at the old stand, No. 132 Lake street.

Mr. Anton Herzog has commenced business at No. 51 Lake street.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. $15,000 Worth of Furniture AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH. Commencing THURSDAY, April 10th, at 9½ o'clock, THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Smith & Hawley, No. 175 Lake street. The stock consists of PARLOR FURNITURE—Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Top Tables, ... Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Sofas, ... Hall Stands, &c. ... Parlor suites, in ... cloth ... Whatnots, Card and Centre Tables. BEDROOM FURNITURE—Rich ... and without marble tops, in Oak, ... and Rosewood, Marble Top and Plain ... Washstands, ... Tables, Wardrobes, ... DINING ROOM FURNITURE—... Leaf Tables, Oak Dining Chairs, ... Walnut and Oak Sideboards, ... Tete Tables. Also, a large assortment of ... COMMON FURNITURE, viz:—... nut Bedsteads, Tables and Stands, ... Rockers, Sewing do., C. S. Chairs, ... Bureaus, Mirrors, &c. Also, a good ... OFFICE FURNITURE, viz:—... Chairs, Upholstered Arm Chairs, Tables, ... and a quantity of N. D. ... Purchasers from the country can have packed and shipped. The above goods ... amined any time previous to the sale. ap10-p237-1w GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake st. NEW AND SECOND HAND Household Furniture, China, &c., AT AUCTION, On FRIDAY, April 11th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, ... splendid assortment of Furniture and Household Goods, consisting in part of Mahogany ... Parlor suites, in hair cloth, ... Easy and Rocking Chairs, Marble ... Etager, with mirror back and doors, Marble Top Tables, Hall Stands, Ladies' Work ... Marble Top Bedroom suites in Walnut, ... Bedsteads, ... Bureaus, French and Cottage ... Plain and Marble Top Washstands, Mahogany and Walnut Extension Tables, ... tic Chairs, Ottomans, &c. Also, French ... and Dinner Sets with a variety of ... ap8-p213-3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. MARBLE STATUARY, Rich French China, Heavy Silver-Plated ... Bohemian Glass, AT AUCTION, AT 54 DEARBORN STREET. We will sell, commencing on WEDNESDAY ... NOON, April 16th, at 2½ o'clock, ... A superb collection of Italian Marble Vases, Clocks, Silver-Plated and Bohemian Glass ... This stock comprises Italian Marble Figures, Saviour, Innocence, Prayer, Magdalen, ... Prayer, Magdalen, Minerva and others. ... Pure White Italian Statuettes, Vases, Card ... Tea Tea, Groups of Animals, &c. Also ... Invoice of Bohemian Glassware, unusually ... Invoice of Silver Plated and French China ... Invoice of the very best quality of ... quality and heavy plate. The invoice of French ... Braces Dinner Sets of the finest ... containing 135 pieces each. Also, Tea Sets ... Together with a variety of other articles, ... are of the very best quality of French China. ... The above sale commences Wednesday ... at 2½ P. M., and will be continued at 7½ P. M. ... ing. Also, Thursday evening, April 17th, ... ap8-p211-1w GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. Entire Furniture of The Richmond House AT AUCTION. We will sell on WEDNESDAY, April ..., at ... o'clock, A. M., at the Richmond House, ... entire furniture of said House. The ... great variety. A small portion only ... enumerated in this advertisement. ... amount of parlor furniture, such as ... Parlor sofas, marble top tables, ... variety, including the splendid carved ... dal Chamber, splendid gilt frame French ... of several modern styles, including ... Also, brussels, velvet and ingrain ... oil cloths, hair and husk mattresses, ... bedding, including a large number of ... Also a large number of good black walnut ... bedsteads and cane seat chairs. Also, all the ... Crockery, Glass and Silver Plated ware. Dining room furniture consisting of extension tables in black walnut, ¼ arm oak dining ... keeping meats warm. Also, the entire ... embracing some very extensive and elegant ... fitted up with shades. Also, magnificent lace ... curtains, with cornices, ... together with an Immense Amount of Goods which cannot here be specified. The above ... parties who are in want of household ... ishing houses or hotels, such an opportunity ... not often occur. Also, one very elegant French China ... cost $30? in New York, and only used for ... Also, one Portable Engine and Boiler ... power, with force pumps attached ... order. Also, one Herring's Safe, rather more than ... Also, one large and valuable Regulator ... made by H. Sperry & Co., New York. Sale Positive—Terms Cash. ap7 p123-td GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh22-n663-1y

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &C., AT AUCTION. ☞ Without reserve for cash. ... On THURSDAY, April 10th, at 9½ o'clock, in our ... rooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. ap5-p93-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CASH BUYERS, ATTENTION! AUCTION SALES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, —BY— GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54......LAKE STREET...... We shall offer to the Trade at Auction

300	cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,	
300	"	... 15,
300	"	... 16,
300	"	... 17,
300	"	... 18,
300	"	... 23,
300	"	... 24,
300	"	... 25,

Goods always open for examination. ... sales throughout the week. Goods ... for country merchants.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Boots, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required ... consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION—By S. Nickerson, ... corner of Franklin, on Monday, April ... & Friday, April 11, Black and Fancy ... Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached ... ings, Ginghams, Prints, Dress Goods, ... Hosiery, Neck Ties, Furnishing Goods, ... Jewelry and Cutlery. Terms Cash. Sale Positive. Also—Carpets and Oil Cloths at private sale. ap8-p87-1w S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE ... HERRING'S PATENT SAFES. At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. ... NEW YORK, Jan. ... MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 BROADWAY: ... GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for us a few years ago, ... been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 20th inst., ... tirely destroyed by building, together with ... others. The fire commenced about ... morning, and the safe was taken from the ... exposure of more than thirty hours. ... tained all our books, insurance policies, and ... able papers and bonds, and gold and silver ... non bonds, &c., amounting to over Two Hundred THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe ... perfect order, escaping the slightest ... our entire confidence, your Patent Champion Safe given ... satisfaction, and come out unhurt, ... every dollar of its contents. ... ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE. ... GENERAL OFFICE, ... NEW YORK, Jan. ... Messrs. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 20th inst. The Safe was in the ... Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ... cellar. It was taken from the ruins after ... house exposure, and was red hot. It contained books and papers a considerable amount in ... and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and ... rities—all of which we found in good order, ... scathed. Respectfully Yours, HENRY L. ... HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE ... SAFES. The most reliable security from fire ... HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF ... Lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent ... TALIZED IRON"—the only metal which ... drilled. ... HERRING & CO., ... ja1-i159-1yd&w

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES OF ALL QUALITIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Bolting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and ... Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c. &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished, if desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire. Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. The subscribers having obtained the Agency for ... sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the ... tory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of ... town, N. Y., would invite the attention of ... to their superior merits of style, workmanship ... powers; their very low prices. The ... list of prices of Engine and Boiler ... Mounted, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, ... Castings and Engine all complete and ready for ... in Chicago:—

2 horse power	...	...

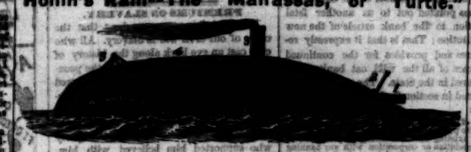
And in like proportion for larger sizes to ... Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills ... superior to any other style of Engine, ... Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in ... over the usual cost of Engines ... shall keep an assortment of different ... attention is also called to ... WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, ... at very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO., ... Mill Furnishing, ... Water Wheels, ... Post Office address Box 274.

$1,200 CASH WILL BUY House and Lot on ... North Side. Home best CASH buyers ... the Banking House of JAMES BOYD, ... street.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862. NUMBER 1.

Hollin's Ram—The "Manassas," or "Turtle."

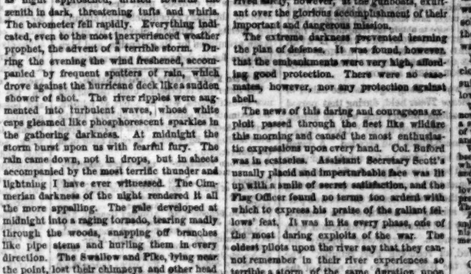


"VERY LIKE A WHALE."

Our readers will be interested with the above accurate representation of the Hollins ram "Manassas," minutely described by our Cairo correspondent in another part of this paper, to which we refer for details, giving here only the following references:

1—32-pound cannon. 4—Rams-way.
2—Open port. 5—Pilot house.
3—Smoke stacks.

Her arrival at Island No. 10 was the cause of a profound sensation, and the rebels looked to see her walk straight up the current to St. Louis. She has not even "seized in the fight," but has kept under shelter of the island, as shown in the following cut, which we reproduce from a drawing furnished by our correspondent with the fleet:



The point of view was at F. on the Kentucky shore, opposite the "shute" in which is the rebel steamer "B." In the main channel are the rebel transports "C" and "G." The Hollins ram Manassas lies at "E," and we may add that its commander is pretty sure to be wherever he is. The rebel floating battery Pelican is represented at "D." An artist friend, who "accompanies the expedition" also sends us a cut of "the richest man on Island No. 10," the veritable inhabitant of Corn-cob house on Island No. 1. Cut, we do not reproduce, but reserve to await events.

THE MANASSAS.

The appearance of the steam ram "Manassas" at Island No. 10 has given rise to well grounded apprehension that if our flotilla fails to accomplish desirable results in that direction, its attention may be turned towards this locality. I have recently conversed with an engineer of national reputation, who has visited the monster and understands its construction, from whose account I condense the following description, which I hope will prove intelligible. The accompanying diagram is an exact representation of the vessel as she appears when in action.

Cut an egg into two parts lengthwise, and place them the flat part down upon a level surface, and you will have an almost perfect representation of the in-famous turtle of Commodore Hollins, called the "Manassas." As she floats, she is something over one hundred feet long and about twenty feet beam, built of live oak, her upper works about twelve inches thick and plated with one and a half inch flat railroad iron. Her hull is rather rounder than a turtle's, rising about seven feet above the water, and presents such a peculiar conformation that it is almost impossible to stand upon it, and shots striking it in almost any direction will inevitably glance harmlessly by. She is entered by a sort of trap door, which is closed upon her funnies. The pilot-house stands aft, is circular, enclosed with iron not unlike the gunboats of Commodore's fleet, and is considered impregnable. The chimneys rise about seven feet above her shell, and can instantly be lowered to the interior, like the sides of a telescope, if in danger of being grappled. Her armament consists of one 68-pounder old fashioned shell gun, located in the bow of the boat, or did when she last visited Columbus before the reduction of that stronghold, which, when fired, recoils and closes the port, which is of uniform thickness with the shell of the vessel. Beneath the water at her bows, her ram is fastened, constructed of a long iron point with which she will seek to sink any object which may interpose to obstruct its passage. Her propelling power is a screw propeller, out of sight, but she is extremely slow in her movements, if anything, inferior to our gunboats in speed. Three tugs were required to tow her from New Orleans to Columbus. Were her ships absolutely invulnerable, and her speed great, she could defy the whole power of our fleet. Fortunately it is thought that a well directed shot striking amidships at the water line must certainly pass into her, and that her slow motion would enable some of our most active gunboats to sail around her, and choose their positions from which she might be attacked in her most vulnerable point, or possibly two of them might grapple her and crowd her ashore. But for the fact that she draws twelve feet of water, she would have paid her respects to Cairo several weeks ago. The fact that she is considered invulnerable, and that other steamers are being constructed whose invulnerability to our present projectiles is undoubted, would seem to indicate the propriety of immediately furnishing to every gunboat, and all fortifications on the Western waters, solid steel shot, which experience has proved are alone capable of offering efficient resistance to these iron-clad monsters. There is not a moment to lose. Let other engineers follow *Ericsson in Monitor*, and at once. In this way, and in no other, shall we be able to maintain the reputation of our fleet for impregnability. The battle at Donelson proved that even our iron-clad gunboats at point-blank shot and shot range, are not invincible when heavy cast iron shot are against them.

It is said, with how much truth we know not, that the "Manassas" is now disabled from the damage her machinery received in the attempt to sink the Richmond below New Orleans.

The Gallant Exploit of Col. Roberts.

SPIKING THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

DARING OF FEDERAL SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Official Report of Col. Roberts' Exploit.

[From our own Reporter.]

ON BOARD STEAMER V. F. WILSON, CAIRO, ILL., April 9, 1862.

The fleet, this morning, is awaiting over a most daring and brilliant exploit, performed last night by Col. Roberts of the Forty-second Illinois, at the head of a small expedition. In order to appreciate more thoroughly its character and difficulties, I must preface it with a brief meteorological statement. The night was intensely stormy. During the day the wind had blown strongly from the south, with occasional hot gusts. Heavy clouds, bank upon bank, piled up in the most fantastic shapes upon the distant horizon, gradually as night approached, drifted towards the zenith of dark, threatening tufts until, when the barometer fell rapidly. Everything indicated, even to the most inexperienced weather prophet, the advent of a terrible storm. During the evening the wind freshened, accompanied by frequent spatters of rain, which drove against the hurricane deck like a sudden shower of shot. The river rippled were augmented into turbulent waves, whose white caps gleamed like phosphorescent sparkles in the gathering darkness. At midnight the storm burst upon us with fearful fury. The rain came down, not in drops, but in sheets accompanied by the most terrific thunder and lightning I have ever witnessed. The Cimmerian darkness of the night rendered it all the more appalling. The gale developed at midnight into a raging tornado, tearing madly through the woods, snapping off branches like pipe stems and hurling them in every direction. The Swallow and Pike, lying near the point, lost their chimneys and other head gear, and several other transports had their funnels and escape pipes carried away. About one o'clock, signal whistles of distress sounded through the storm, twice or thrice repeated. The fleet was not yet partially over its fright and was fast drifting out into the stream. Unfortunately, she was not coaled and had no steam. Every moment was growing more precarious, when fortunately, after drifting about a quarter of a mile, she struck against the Cincinnati and was made fast until morning. The storm lasted about four hours, raging with terrible vehemence, and tossing the steamers about on the mad waves like cockle shells. Luckily the Swallow was the only one blown from her moorings.

It was during the height of this storm that Col. Roberts performed his daring mission. Yesterday morning, the Flag officer, Captain Phelps, Col. Buford, Secretary Scott and other officers, held a conference upon the flag ships, at which the enemy's position, and a night reconnoissance of the upper battery, the details of which were left to Col. Buford. He selected Col. Roberts and forty picked men of his regiment to be the chosen few. Each gunboat furnished a yawl, manned by six of their hardiest seamen. At two o'clock, in the very thickest of the storm, the little party embarked. The tug Silver Cloud and the armored rams, with Col. Buford, stood upon the back of the Benison, giving the final orders. The yawls set out upon their perilous journey, and they retired anxiously awaiting the result.

Col. Roberts had previously made several very close reconnoissances at night by pulling through the overflowed brush, and had well ascertained the locality of the battery.

The boats were manned as follows:

St. Louis cutter, John V. Johnson, commander.
Cincinnati cutter, John Pierce, commander.
Benton cutter, Geo. P. Lord, commander.
Carondelet cutter, —— Saville, commander.
Pittsburgh cutter, —— commander.

Each of the cutters also carried a cotswain, and was manned by ten men. The boats were all in charge of first master Johnson of the St. Louis. The soldiers were picked men of company A, each man armed with a five shooter Colt rifle.

The following was the plan laid out: The boats were to approach the battery in line, pulling slowly till at the point of the bar, after which, when 500 yards off, the St. Louis, Benton and Pittsburgh should run abreast, the Cincinnati and Mould City in the rear as reserves, and this plan was carried out to the very letter.

With muffled oars and under cover of the friendly darkness, the boats advanced cautiously along the edge of the bank. Owing to the furious violence of the storm and the darkness, they passed the head unperceived, until they were within a mile of the battery. Two rockets, and then a blinding flash of lightning glared across the water revealing to the rebel sentinels a dark object approaching them. The next instant the impenetrable darkness closed in. The sentinels fired fifty shots in four times, the shots passing over the boats without doing any damage, and then incontinently fled to their quarters, which were picked upon a high ridge some distance back from the battery. Evidently impressed with the alarming idea that the whole Lincoln fleet was upon them, and that immediate annihilation stared them in the face. Our boats made no reply. Not a word was spoken. In two or three minutes they touched the slope of the earthworks. The boys sprung over the parapet, dodged and flies were hung and a few ominous strokes told the tale. *In less than three minutes' time all the guns in the battery were spiked completely and thoroughly.* They were six in number, all of large calibre—two sixty-fours, three eights, and one of them a splendid nine-inch pivot-gun with cushion-lock, which received the personal attentions of Col. Roberts's brawny arm. It was undoubtedly the Lady Davis. In an inconceivably short time, the boats were on their way back, plowing a path through the surging waves at the imminent risk of submersion, as the current was washing against them with fearful velocity. All arrived safely, however, at the gunboats, exultant over the glorious accomplishment of their important and dangerous mission.

The extreme darkness prevented learning the plan of defence. It was found, however, that the embankments were very high, affording good protection. There were no casemates, however, nor any protection against shell.

The news of this daring and courageous exploit spread through the fleet like wildfire this morning and caused the most enthusiastic expressions upon every hand. Col. Buford was in ecstacies. Assistant Secretary Scott's usually placid and imperturbable face was lit up with a smile of secret satisfaction, and the Flag Officer found no terms too ardent with which to express his praise of the gallant feat.

It was in no every phase, one of the most daring exploits of the war. The oldest pilots upon the river say that they can not remember in their river experiences so terrible a storm of the same duration upon the Mississippi, and can scarcely credit the fact that a boat could live in the raging waters and furious current of last night. Again, our forces had no means of knowing the extent or resources of the garrison.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* commenting on this debate remarks:

The question is, whether the criminals who have been taken with arms in their hands, making war upon their country, shall be treated as prisoners of war, as belligerents, or fossiled and petted as spoiled children. They have notoriously been also and previously to which they were entitled, had the laws of war or the courtesies of civilization. They have been contemptuously scouting about Columbus in full uniform, acting as ambassadors of treason and our politicians who look upon the miserable slave aristocracy or their legislative masters, have been tendering to the rebel officers here whom the Union officers have met the hope of the town. Invitations to drink have been frequent, and they have not indicated the slightest appreciation of the opinion ignorant and vulgar members of the Legislature have been the exceptionists of these tendered. What is the act which the prisoners of war convicted? By no means. They regard the bonnet pour them as their natural right from negroes, white and black, and they feel many of our people in both convictions that the people of the North feel themselves inferior to "southern gentlemen," and they tolerate the insolence of the rebel crowd around here is nothing from Savannah.

How the Rebel Steamer Merrimac (Virginia) is to be Sunk.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

In the debate in the Senate, on the Stevens's floating battery, Senator Pomeroy of Kansas expressed his opinion that it will soon be demonstrated that any wooden vessel, and an English cotton made of cotton, while she had on board a Confederate flag of new bunting. The captain offered a determined resistance, and not until several shells from the rifled gun of the Panola had exploded over his deck, did he surrender.

By the arrival we hear of the capture, on the Mississippi, by the U. S. gunboat Owasco, Lieut. Commanding John Guest, of a large Confederate schooner belonging to Apalachicola, supposed to be the Kate L. Bruce, with a cargo of 500 bales of cotton. The Panola was in sight at the time, chased the prize, and shares in the capture. The large number of rebel craft which have of late fallen into the hands of our cruisers accounts for the non-arrival of numerous vessels which were confidently expected at Havana from the South. From present appearances, there will be fewer arrivals from Southern ports before there are more.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RECRUITING STOPPED—THE ARMY FULL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1862.

The following is a recital of the free pardon granted to Rev. George Gordon, President of Florida College, now in prison at Cleveland, Ohio:

Warrants. On the 6th of November, 1861, in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, one Gordon was indicted and convicted for violation of the Fugitive Slave Law in resisting a process in the hands of a deputy Marshal, in his attempt to arrest a fugitive slave, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars with costs of prosecution; and whereas it is credibly represented that the said Geo. Gordon did not participate in the incitement to and origin of these riotous proceedings, and was in no sense the leader in that affair, but only became involved in the guilt of the same by the presence of his person at the scene of action; and whereas the said Gordon has since the end of the scene he did encourage and support a riotous breach of the law by his presence and consent; and whereas considering his age, and calling as a minister of the Gospel, his reputation for piety, learning and talent, and the high estimation in which the President is credibly informed he is held by the community which knows him best: it does appear to the President that the punishment he has undergone, and by his imprisonment and sufferings he has atoned sufficiently for his offense; and that in his case the law has been already satisfied.

The Military Committee has reported to the Senate against the confirmation of Gen. Blenker, whose case was discussed to-day, but no conclusion reached.

A vigorous effort will be made to have Gen. Rosecrans promoted to a Major General.

Col. W. T. Smith, of the 13th Ohio, was to-day nominated for Brigadier General.

Bull Run Russell is highly indignant at his ejection, by order of the Secretary of War, from the hotels attendant upon the steamboats at Alexandria. He says it was a "doosed insult." He was going to Fort Monroe, and was armed with a pass from Gen. McClellan, whose friends are likewise indignant. Russell has engaged passage to England in the next Cunard steamer. It is unknown whether his being ejected will be deemed a *casus belli* by England. The other half of all our correspondents, intended for him, is now revoked.

The report that Gen. Rosecrans proposes resigning is unfounded.

It is reported from the Rappahannock that Fort Lowery, mounting twelve guns, has been abandoned, and the river is free from its mouth to the town of Rappahannock, forty miles.

Last week a boat's crew went up the Tangconics river and burned a large schooner. The neighbors subsequently said a squad of rebel infantry was within one hundred yards at the time, but refused to obey an order to fire, and told their officer if he fired they would fire on him. Another schooner was towed to the same place, stripped of sails and painted red, white and blue, from which it is inferred the owner was a Unionist.

It is said that Surgeon General Finley has been relieved from duty, and that Surgeon Wood is put in his place.

There is some talk of putting Frederick Law Olmsted in charge of the Port Royal contrabands.

Commodore Tatnall is said to be the new Commodore of the Merrimac, having been assigned to her several days ago. The Merrimac has been refitted, strengthened, and more heavily armed.

The Secretary of the Interior, upon the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, has ordered the Land Officer in California for enriching himself by charging largely for administering the oath of loyalty to pre-emptors and others, owners of public lands. They have no right to take fees except as prescribed by law or regulation, and the duty in question is not recognized as one entailing the Land Officer to fees.

A large amount of property, abandoned by rebels at Manassas, has been burned, including wagons and other articles considered combustibles. Many claims have been put in by so-called Union men for other articles.

FROM CUMBERLAND RIVER.

SECESSION FEELING RAMPANT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 9, 1862.

A gentleman from the Cumberland represents the Secession element as rampant in that region. Since the withdrawal of the Federal troops, increased surveillance and violence has been exhibited on every hand, and the rebels are inaugurating a system of guerilla warfare exceedingly annoying to the few remaining troops.

Union men are again put in subjection to persecution, and have been compelled to take to the forests and woods to avoid it. The confederates are again jubilant, and threaten to raise forces to attack our troops in the rear. They think they are able to retake Paducah, and even talk of visiting Cairo, while General Grant is paying his respects to Corinth.

There is nothing from Savannah.

Sharp Practice.

The Quincy *Whig* of the 1st inst. says, in relation to the Peter Funk Constitution:

The instant effect of the adoption of this last handling of the Democratic Peter Funks now constitutes the other layer of the Democratic sandcrape country prints. One great reliance of the Conventionists is on the discretion of their Commission in properly taking the vote of the soldiers. *The Commission has already started, we learn, to visit the Regiments.* It is expected to be realized from that source the reason why to well known to private readers. We doubt, however, whether the Commission will be able to find Farnsworth's cavalry and certain other regiments from the North of the State in time to be counted in. We shall see. A just regard for the interests of the State, and of citizens who are absent, would have kept that Commission here without attempting to frame a constitution when the country was struggling for national life. But no; such an opportunity could not be neglected; the return of peace promised too large an accession to the Republican ranks, and so while giving attention to the bogus and those to vote at regiments in the South, the Commission refused to take the votes of the soldiers at home, who are known to be loyal to the Union. Such is the fact, and we believe the people will so understand it.

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Amusements.

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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

Elsewhere we give the first intelligence of the glorious victory achieved by the Federal army at Pittsburgh Landing, on the Tennessee river, on Sunday and Monday last. We only know enough of its magnitude to believe it the most considerable battle of the war thus far, both in respect to numbers engaged, and the importance of its issues. Beauregard led the rebels, and is utterly routed. While the fight was in progress, Gen. Buell effected a junction with Gen. Grant, and the Federal troops are now pursuing the flying foe.

Simultaneously with this cheering news comes the details of the surrender of Island No. 10 to Commodore Foote, and the subsequent capture by Gen. Pope of the flying rebels while on the full skedaddle Southward.

Light indeed in comparison with these achievements seem the picket shooting and harmless ball practice in the vicinity of Yorktown, but great events are hastening on in Virginia, unless the rebels have decided to evacuate.

The maps with which we accompany our news this morning will serve to aid the reader to a more perfect intelligence as to localities.

EMANCIPATION INITIATED.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, took the President at his word, and "initiated emancipation." Hon. Albert S. White, the member from Lafayette, Indiana, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 67 to 52:

Resolved, That a Committee of nine members be appointed to inquire and report at as early a day as practicable whether any plan can be proposed and recommended for the gradual emancipation of all the African slaves and the extermination of slavery in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri by the people, or the local authorities thereof, and whether such an object be expedient or desirable; and that they further inquire and report whether the colonization of such emancipated slaves on this continent or elsewhere is necessarily a concomitant of their freedom, and how and what provision should be made therefor, and also that they would inquire how far and in what way the Government can and ought equitably to facilitate this object, and that they be further authorized, if in their judgment it is expedient, to extend their inquiries as to the other slaveholding States, and report thereon.

The Kentucky members as usual set up a howl, but, happily, our arms have advanced too far into the South, and it is not important now to inquire "what Kentucky will say about it." A motion to reconsider was lost by 52 to 68, and so the resolution stands. We shall very soon know whether the people of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri think more of slavery than of the Union, and whether or not and upon what terms they will part with the institution that has been the curse of the Union and the ruin of the South.

THE APPORTIONMENT SWINDLE.

The "big thing" in the Peter Funk Constitution is the apportionment for the Legislature. On this branch of business the "Egyptians" spread themselves. To get the political control of Illinois in the future, was the main end in view. To accomplish this purpose, it was necessary to so apportion the State that the *minority* could be able to rule the *majority;* and this has been provided for with a skill and mendacity never before witnessed in a Constitution. We shall expose the details of this rascally scheme in future articles, but will give the footings merely in this place:

The Republican counties of Illinois, by the census of 1860, numbered **942,005** and the Democratic counties **769,748** inhabitants. Excess of population in the Republican counties, **172,257**. In making up these figures we have placed all the "doubtful" counties in the Democratic column: such for instance as Madison, Sangamon, McDonough, Coles, Edgar, &c.,—all but one of which the Republicans carried at the last party contest. The Legislature, under the Egyptain Constitution, is to be composed of 23 Senators and 102 Representatives. Bearing in mind that for every **769** inhabitants in Democratic and "doubtful" counties, there are **942** in Republican counties, how many Senators and Representatives do our readers suppose the Democratic minority have secured? They have taken *nineteen* Senators and given the Republicans *fourteen;* they have taken *fifty-seven* Representatives and allowed the Republicans *forty-five!* If the latter should carry all the "doubtful" counties, they would elect but fifteen Senators, leaving with their opponents *eighteen*. They would elect but *forty-nine* Representatives, while the pro-slavery party would retain *fifty-three*, notwithstanding that those counties would embrace two-thirds of the population of the State. The apportionment is so contrived that no matter whether the Republicans carry the popular vote of the State by five, ten, twenty, or forty thousand majority, the Legislature will still be "Egyptian." It is a bold and infamous scheme to disfranchise Northern Illinois for the benefit of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Southern Illinois.

USE THAT WHIP.

Not long ago, a party of gentlemen from Massachusetts, we believe, presented the President with a mammoth whip, the product of one of the manufactories of that State. He received it with an appropriate speech, in which, if we recollect aright, he wondered what he should do with it. We can tell him: The room of the Committee on the Revenue (tax) bill, the lobbies of Congress, the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, the halls of the hotels, the grog-shops and places of worse repute in Washington, are filled with delegations mainly from New York and New England, representing all sorts of interests, each delegation, whether consisting of one man or half a dozen men, striving by all the means at command—by threats, by promises, and perhaps by bribery—to so modify the tax bill as to roll the inevitable burdens of the war off from those whom they represent, and upon the shoulders of somebody else. They are untiring, importunate, vexatious, impudent and unpatriotic; and if Mr. Lincoln would lend that whip to some man of brawny arm, who would thrash these fellows back to their homes, he would do the country a favor. The maxim that they entertain is this: Tax everybody but me, everybody's business but my business—a maxim, which, if acted upon only in part, will be the cause of discontent and clamor which nothing can allay. Taxation is a fact that the people must look in the face. It is the province of their representatives to distribute its burdens as nearly as possible upon all classes alike. We are willing to trust Congress, and take our share. Let the whip be plied so that the business of legislation may go on!

BANKS AND McDOWELL.

The dispatch to the Associated Press on Saturday makes the following important announcement from Washington:

An official war bulletin, from the War Department, creates two new military departments; the first, that portion of Virginia and Maryland lying between the Mountain Department of Fremont, and Blue Ridge, to be called the "Department of the Shenandoah," to be commanded by Gen. Banks; and the second, that portion of Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac and the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, including the District of Columbia and the country between the Patuxent, and the Potomac, to be called "Department of the Rappahannock," to be under command of Gen. McDowell.

Let the reader turn to a map of Virginia and Maryland, and he will perceive at a glance the importance and significance of this "war bulletin." The new department created for General Banks extends across Virginia from Harper's Ferry to North Carolina, in a south-west direction, comprising the territory between the two ranges of mountains.

The other district embraces two thirds of the remainder of Virginia. It includes the territory west of a [illegible] and south [illegible] east of the Blue [illegible] those two [illegible] a small [illegible]

moves no faster in the future than he has done during the past eight months, it is large enough to contain him for the remainder of his life. He is now at Fortress Monroe with two or three army corps, taking things very leisurely according to report. Banks and McDowell being released from the repressive, hold back orders of the "young Napoleon," will now have a chance to "move their columns on the enemy's works." They have chafed for half a year under the do-nothing, torpid policy of the Commander-in-Chief. They both belong to the *fighting* school of tactics, and have little faith in masterly inactivity strategy for quelling a slaveholder's rebellion of the magnitude of that raging in the South.

NEW CONSTITUTION—BANKS.

A prominent member of the bar of this city has pointed out to us another fatal objection to the bank article of the new Constitution: That is that it expressly recognizes and provides for the continued existence of all the wild cat banks now chartered in the State. The provision will be found in section 2 of the article, as follows:

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass any law whereby the charter of any of the existing banks, banking corporations, or any association or corporation with any banking powers in this State, shall be revived, enlarged, extended or renewed, or whereby any of said banks, banking corporations, association or corporation with any banking powers, shall acquire any rights or privileges which they do not now possess under the Constitution of this State, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof.

Here we have the "Wild Cats" fully provided for, and their vested rights most religiously preserved to them. At the same time section 3 of same article provides that the bills of all other banks outside of the State under the denomination of ten dollars shall be excluded from the State immediately; while those under the denomination of twenty dollars shall be excluded after 1864, and those of all denominations after the year 1866. Thus the "Wild Cats" not only have their vested rights fully assured to them, but they are given a virtual monopoly of the circulation of the State up to 1864, and after the year 1866 the entire monopoly.

The question then arises Are not the people drifting between Scylla and Charybdis, in this matter? If they vote down the Constitution and vote up the Bank article, they give the "Wild Cats" a monopoly of the circulation for the future. If, on the other hand, they vote down the Bank article and vote up the Constitution, the Legislature hereafter will have power to charter banks *ad libitum*, and ruin and disaster will be the results.

The only safe way that we can see out of this great difficulty, then, is to avoid both Scylla and Charybdis, by voting down the Constitution and the Bank article with it. Only by so doing can the State be saved from ruin an disaster hereafter. Vote down the entire monster, head, horns and all, is our motto!

THEN AND NOW.

[From the Detroit Free Press, January 18th, 1861, edited by W. F. Storey, now editor of the Chicago Times.]

We can tell the Republican Legislature and the Republican administration of Michigan, and the Republican party everywhere, one thing: that if the refusal to repeal the personal liberty laws shall be persisted in, and if there shall not be a change in the present seeming purpose to yield to no accommodation of the national difficulties, *and if troops shall be raised in the North to march against the people of the South*, A FIRE IN THE REAR WILL BE OPENED UPON SUCH TROOPS, WHICH WILL EITHER STOP THEIR MARCH ALTOGETHER, OR WONDERFULLY ACCELERATE IT. In other words, if in the present posture of the Republican party towards the National difficulties, war shall be waged, *that* WAR WILL BE FOUGHT IN THE NORTH. The personal liberty laws should have been repealed, for they are infamous; the Union should have been saved, for it was easy to save it by peaceful means. The Republican party have obstinately held on to the personal libery laws, and as obstinately declined to raise a finger to save the Union by peaceful means. WE WARN IT THAT THE CONFLICT WHICH IT IS PRECIPITATING WILL NOT BE WITH THE SOUTH, BUT WITH TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN THE NORTH. WHEN CIVIL WAR SHALL COME, IT WILL BE A WAR HERE IN MICHIGAN AND HERE IN DETROIT, AND IN EVERY NORTHERN STATE.

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH ARE ANIMATED BY THE SAME SPIRIT WHICH FIRED THE HEARTS OF THE PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION! *They have borne with persecution until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue;* all hope of the acknowledgement of their rights has been lost; and they now stand at bay, determined to submit no longer. RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY IS THEIR SENTIMENT—RESISTANCE TO THE DEATH, and this feeling is unanimous. It pervades every class of society, and finds a lodgement in the bosom of the tender woman as well as in that of the ragged man.

It is worse than folly to talk of coercing the Southern States into submission to the Federal Government. It would be impossible to accomplish such a result, and, even if it were not, SUCH A POLICY WOULD BE THE MOST DISASTROUS IN EVERY RESPECT that could possibly be pursued.

We do not, by any means, endorse TO ITS FULL EXTENT the position which the seceding States have felt themselves compelled to take; we think that they might have made at least one more effort *within the Union* to obtain the recognition of their rights; BUT WE MUST SAY THAT IF EVER MEN HAD CAUSE FOR ANY ACTION, THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES HAVE CAUSE FOR THEIR ACTION.

This was the language that the editor of the *Chicago Times* held, during that period of our national history that will be hereafter aptly designated as the "Dark Days." Half a dozen States had seceded. A dozen forts had been taken by the rebels, and their guns had been turned upon the friends of the government. The muster of troops was going on in all the rebel States for the avowed purpose of seizing the capital of the country. An army had encamped in Charleston, with the intention, everywhere openly announced, of reducing Fort Sumter. The *Star of the West*, going to the relief of the beleaguered garrison in that fort, had been fired upon, and compelled to turn back and leave the men to their fate. Old Buchanan, the traitor for whom posterity will have nothing but hearty execrations, was vacillating between the forces that were endeavoring to guide him; but his influence was with the rebel cause. Wigfall, with his associate scoundrels, was openly boasting in the Senate that the Union was dissolved—the Government broken up—and that he would "take horse for his first "campaign, the end of which would be the "establishment of the rebel winter quarters "in Philadelphia." The Foreign Ministers at Washington looked on with amazement that the instinct of self-preservation, as strong in governments as in individuals, was not aroused. The people of other countries saw the disorder—the treason and cowardice of the Administration, the defiant attitude of the South, and the willing co-operation of the confederates of rebellion in the North; and they were horror-stricken that such things should be. The Liberals all over the world were bowing their heads with shame and grief. The good men of our own country alternately chafed and prayed. Despotism everywhere was loud in exultation. Slavery was jubilant, and more than usually malignant and exasperating. Throughout the South it rioted in the blood of Northern men. Every boat and every train from Secessia was filled with the fugitives, lucky in getting away with their lives, and content to leave their wealth and their homes behind. To be a "Yankee" was there an offense greater than to be a murderer or robber. Not to be a Disunionist was to be subjected to present liability to a short rope and a quick shrive. The world outside of the Union believed, and the better part of our own countrymen acquiesced in the belief, that the great American experiment had come to an end, and that hereafter, or for a long period of years, a choice of despotisms was all that was left to the race.

This was the situation, known to everybody, patent to everybody, deplored with anguish and tears almost of blood, by all patriotic men. Yet this was the language that the editor of the Chicago *Times* held:

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These extracts are the key to the tortuous course which the *Times* has pursued. They unlock and expose its whole policy. Will the Northwest consider them and then say how their author *can be* loyal!

PREMIUMS ON SLAVERY.

No man in his senses can deny that the cause of our civil war is Slavery. All who ever cast an eye back along the history of our country, see plainly that it is the peculiar institution to which must be referred more of our weakness, discord, misfortunes and disgrace as a people, than to any one cause. It is well known that Lincoln was chosen President because the party who supported him believed with him, that he would so administer the Government that we might rest safely in the belief of the ultimate extinction of Slavery. Now it is somewhat difficult to understand how an institution is to be extinguished, for the protection and defense of which every power and all the skill of the Government are diligently employed. It is not plain to sight how Slavery is ever to be destroyed, so long as it is shielded against every blow and defended against any open or covert attack, and all the accidental and unavoidable injuries to which every other right, interest or possession in the land is exposed in time of war. Still there are those who are so strong in their defense of this course that it seems only a waste of time to reason with them about it.

We do not propose now to find any fault with the policy of carrying on the war, which spends more time and thought, and expends more toil, means, and anxious care in saving slavery from damage than any other of the valuables or possessions of the land; but we wish humbly to ask how offering premiums for the preservation of the peculiar institution, or paying bounties for its encouragement and growth, are to help forward the time for its ultimate extinction? We say offering premiums for slavery, because the exemption of the products of slave labor from taxation is a premium in favor of the men who pay no wages to their workmen. To save that class of staples from the burden of taxation laid upon the products of free labor, is to make it a preferable and more profitable place to invest capital. It encourages men to use their means in buying, selling and working darkeys, to be assured that all the money used in that infamous way, will be spared the expense of taxation.

We have not reached the conviction, so far as can be judged by our legislation, that Slavery is any more of an evil than Freedom. On the contrary, so far as the laws passed, by this Congress show anything, they tend to prove that Slavery is better than Freedom. You may cripple free labor with large exactions and burdens of taxation grievous to be borne; you may bind down the industry and enterprise of the North with heavy weights, but you must not put an ounce upon the dark shoulders that bear up the cause of oppression and treason. Why should King Cotton bow the knee or pay tribute to Union and Liberty? Or rather, why should he not, unless slavery is so beneficent in its workings that we the people are willing to pay handsomely in the way of bounties to encourage and spread its growth? Is it not excellent policy to bear ourselves all the financial burdens and losses of the war which slavery has caused? Had we not better hold up the hands and do all we can to strengthen the arms of those who are banded together to strike down and trample underfoot all we hold dearest?

Premiums on slavery! Bounties to encourage the growth, and prevent the fall or decline of human bondage! An army of more than half a million of men are in the field; the country bleeds at every vein and staggers along beneath its stupendous debt; youth and age, all the valor, the manhood, the present blessings and future hopes of the free States are threatened or assailed by the fierce and barbarous passions and ambitions, the lusts and crimes which slavery has engendered and brought forth; and notwithstanding all this, our Congressmen can find no better employment than to tie our free hands or break all the blows aimed at the head of the monster, save what they spend in inglorious and carefully framed provisions to embody their deep appreciation of the many excellencies and abounding merits of Human Slavery, by giving large premiums for its extension, and high bounties for its defense and preservation.

The Poor Man's Constitution.

The difference in expense, under the old and new Constitutions, will be about as follows. We estimate the salaries to be allowed by the General Assembly, and base our estimate upon what leading "Egyptians" were in favor of in the Convention:

UNDER OLD CONSTITUTION.		UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION.	
Governor	1,500	Governor	4,000
Secretary of State	800	Secretary of State	2,500
Treasurer	800	Treasurer	2,500
Auditor	1,000	Auditor	3,000
Supt. Pub. Schools	1,500	Attorney General	3,000
28 Circuit Judges at $1,000	28,000	Supt. Pub. Schools	2,500
28 Prosecuting Attorneys at $5,00	14,000	19 Circuit Judges	47,500
3 Supreme Judges	3,600	102 County Attorneys	76,500
102 County Judges at $3 per day	9,180	3 Supreme Judges	9,000
105 members Legislature, at $2 per diem, 42 days	8,820	102 County Judges	76,500
Total	$69,209	133 members Legislature, at $3 per day, 60 days	23,760
		Total	$250,760

From this it will be seen that the expense of these offices will be almost four times greater under the new than they are under the old Constitution, rendering necessary an additional burden of taxation upon the people of this State to the amount of $181,000 per annum, which will require the State tax for revenue purposes to be more than doubled for this object alone.

Are the people of this State willing, at this time, to assume this burden? Was it just or proper on the part of the Convention to ask it? The people must decide this question for themselves at the ballot box on the 17th of June.

The Emancipation Message Sustained.

The Senate of the United States on Thursday last passed the Joint Resolve from the House proposing in the exact words suggested by the President in his recent Message of Freedom, to extend national aid to such slave States as shall see fit to "initiate emancipation." The vote stood—yeas, 32; nays, 10; and, best of all, *Garrett Davis of Kentucky, Willey of Virginia, and John B. Henderson of Missouri, voted in the affirmative.* Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania was absent or failed to vote, as was also Harris of New York. Still, the affirmative vote is larger than we had ever hoped to see it. All the New England States and all the free States west of Pennsylvania (save those on the Pacific) voted solid for the President's proposition; but the affirmative votes from Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri are most precious of all. Delaware and Maryland went the other way, because their Senators have linked their fortunes with those of the Democratic party, and cling to slavery as that party's sheet-anchor. The people of those States will yet speak for themselves. The following are the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kan.), Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson (Mass.)—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Wilson (Mo.), Wright—10.

☞ Surgeon Coxe of the 3d New Jersey regiment, (Phil. Kearney's brigade,) on the Potomac, has been arrested for treason, a paper having been found at Manassas, apparently the report of one of the rebels, in which was the announcement—"Information as to the position and strength of the army, furnished voluntarily by Surgeon Coxe, of the Third New Jersey." Coxe had been suspected for some time.

☞ After Governor Seward's return to Washington from Winchester, he was rallyingly asked by a Senator how much Union sentiment he found in that city. "The men," he replied, "were all off in the rebel army. The women were all she-devils."

GREAT VICTORY IN WESTERN TENNESSEE.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH LANDING.

THE ENEMY UNDER BEAUREGARD ATTACKS OUR FORCES.

AND ARE TOTALLY DEFEATED.

Federal Loss 18,000.

REBEL LOSS 25,000.

Our Army Pursuing the Flying Rebels.

For some time past it has been evident to all who have watched the current of news that matters were fast approaching a crisis on the upper Tennessee. For the defense of Memphis from land attack, and as a protection against the advance of our arms south and west, the rebels had concentrated the flower of their army, making the centre of their operations at Corinth, Mississippi, near the northwest corner of that State, their line thence stretching north and westerly through Humboldt, Jackson, Union City and other points to Island No. 10.

Corinth is about one hundred miles east of Memphis, on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad. East of Corinth the rebel line extended to Decatur, in Alabama. The entire command General Beauregard had recently assumed. Beauregard's department is understood to extend at least as far east as Decatur, Alabama, and westward as far as may be necessary for the defense of Memphis. He was known to have been making his headquarters last week at Corinth—within ten or fifteen miles of our picket lines; and during a portion of the week it is also certain that he had around him at the same point Generals Polk, Johnston, Pillow, Cheatham, Freeman and Wright. Thus much of the operations and preparations of the rebels.

On the other other hand our own forces, under Gen. Grant, had made their line of defense the Tennessee river, and passing up in an immense fleet of transports, had accumulated their splendid army in the vicinity of Savannah, on the east bank of the Tennessee river, the County Seat of Hardin county, and twenty-two miles from the southern boundary of the State. The principal point of debarkation was, however, at Pittsburgh Landing, nine miles south of Savannah, on the west bank, a point of more natural advantages for defense, and where, indeed, at the arrival of our troops, the enemy had just completed a battery, so little were the rebels prepared for the fall of Donelson. Of the Federal army and its composition we wait to speak more advisedly and in detail, but we can say here they were flower of our Western troops. A week since, on Saturday, the advance of Gen. Buell's army arrived on the Tennessee, opposite Savannah, and commenced crossing the river on Sunday morning, thus forming a junction with Grant. Gen. Grant, in the early part of last week, sent a force to destroy the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which they accomplished, tearing up ten miles of the track, and thus breaking the connections between the rebel lines. But the rebels rapidly repaired the track and restored connection between their lines, and were constantly receiving reinforcements of men and munitions via this road at Corinth. There were in the united armies of Buell and Grant one hundred and seventy regiments of infantry and cavalry, with a magnificent equipment of field batteries.

Thus for some days these two immense armies have rested over against each other, their pickets constantly exchanging shots, and skirmishing being of daily occurrence. The Federal camp at Pittsburgh occupied a beautiful site, a broad, open area, filled with tents, stretching back to the base of a range of densely wooded hills. In this position they have been attacked, as we learn from our last night's dispatches, by the enemy under Gen. Beauregard, who, staking all on the issue of the fight, has ventured only to lose. It would seem that the first intimation of the design of the enemy was to be gained from the events of two days previous. An officer who left Pittsburgh Landing early Sunday morning, reached Cairo the same night at 11 P. M. He said, while four or five of our regiments were drawn up on dress parade, Friday evening last, 4th inst., at Pea Ridge—a place a few miles in the rear of Pittsburgh—a force of a thousand rebel cavalry was suddenly seen approaching for a fight. Our men were as well prepared as the necessity of the time would allow, and advanced to meet the enemy, when a skirmish ensued which resulted in the rout of the enemy, the killing of several of his men, and the capture of fifty prisoners. No one was killed on our side.

This Pea Ridge movement must have presaged the general engagement of Sunday, 6th.

Our first intimation of the fight comes to us from a rebel source, brought by our Fortress Monroe dispatch of yesterday, wherein reference is made to a Mobile dispatch of the 6th, received at Norfolk, in which it is reported that the Federal arms had sustained a defeat and loss, as will be noted in the dispatch itself.

CAIRO, April 8, 1862.—Information has reached here to-day that on Sunday, 6th, the rebel force under Beauregard attacked our forces under Grant and that the battle raged all day.

Our lines were driven in by the attack, but as the reserves were brought into action, the lost ground was regained and the rebel enemy was repulsed with terrible slaughter. Our loss is very heavy, but no particulars are known as yet.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The following message was received by the Secretary of War this evening:

"On Sunday, the 6th, the rebels, in overwhelming force, attacked us at Pittsburgh landing. The battle lasted from morning till late in the afternoon, and resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels, with heavy loss on both sides. Gen. Grant is following up the enemy."

Buell has arrived on the Tennessee. Two divisions of his army were in the battle.

GEN. HALLECK'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The following has been received by the Secretary of War:

The enemy attacked our works at Pittsburgh, Tenn., yesterday, and were repulsed with heavy loss. No details given.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK.

CAIRO, April 8th, 8 P. M.—On the 6th the rebels made an attack upon our lines upon the Tennessee, near Pittsburgh, in great force, causing our troops to change their position.

Gen. Wallace immediately brought his column into line. In the evening one division of Gen. Buell's army, with the General in person, arrived, and soon after another division, and on the following Monday morning, still another.

At daylight Gen. Grant brought his columns into the position of attack, and the fight continued till late in the afternoon.

The loss is heavy on both sides, but with a complete repulse of the enemy. Further particulars are looked for with the most intense interest.

Dr. Simons, the Medical Director, leaves this evening for the Tennessee, with two large hospital boats, most completely fitted out, under the direction of J. E. Yeatman, Esq., of the St. Louis Sanitary Commission. They contain 800 beds for the wounded. The hospital here have accommodations for 1,400.

FROM A PRIVATE SOURCE.

The following dispatch was received last evening by the wife of Maj. A. S. Baxter, Quartermaster on Gen. Grant's staff:

PITTSBURGH, Tenn, March 6th, Via Fort Henry.

To MRS. A. S. BAXTER, 563 Lake street:

We have won the greatest and hardest fought battle ever fought on this continent. Safe and well. A. S. BAXTER.

FROM FORT HENRY.

The military operator at Fort Henry sends the following, dated last evening:

FORT HENRY, March 8.—Gen. Grant and Buell's army fought a tremendous battle on the 6th inst., and won a complete victory at Pittsburgh Landing.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 8, 1862.

Boats have commenced running to-day to New Madrid. The river has fallen four feet within the last two days, greatly facilitating the operations of Gen. Pope opposite New Madrid.

Hon. Jesse K. Dubois is here en route for the Upper Tennessee.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge has telegraphed to three hundred citizens of Bourbon county, Tennessee, who were driven out by the rebel troops, to come down and return with him. They will probably leave to-morrow.

Reliable reports from Jeff. Thompson a week ago place him in the swamps some eighty miles from here with a few hundred marauders.

Several men who have heretofore been in his army, from the vicinity of Charleston, twelve miles from here, in Missouri, have petitioned Gen. Strong for the privilege to take the oath and return to their allegiance. The General authorized the County Clerk, a good Union man, to take bonds and administer the oath.

LATER.

Awful Loss of Life—Terrific Fighting.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 9—11 A. M.

The Federal victory at Pittsburgh Landing, Tennesse, is complete. The fighting was as terrific as at Waterloo, and the loss of life far greater. Our loss is reported at from 15,000 to 18,000 men killed and wounded. The rebel loss is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. The battle raged from sun rise til 4 p. m., when the rebels broke and fled and were pursued by our cavalry and flying artillery, who captured large numbers of prisoners and slaughtered them by hundreds.

About noon the battle was thought to be lost, but the reserves came up and charged the enemy with the bayonet, sweeping all before them, and winning the day. Beauregard, who commanded the rebels, is reported severely wounded in the arm. Several rebel Generals are killed.

General Wallace on our side is reported killed. General Prentiss was taken with five hundred of his brigade, and several guns. Colonel David Stuart of Chicago is wounded. The loss of officers is fearful. It was the greatest battle ever fought on this continent, and one of the greatest ever fought in the world. There were 120,000 men on each side. Full particulars in the next dispatch.

CAIRO, April 7, 1862—10 P. M.

We have glorious news to-night from New Madrid. Last night the gunboat Pittsburgh ran the blockade in safety under a terrible fire from the rebel batteries. Four steam transports and five barges were also got through the slough from Phillips's Landing, above Island No. 10, by Col. Bissell's corps of engineers.

This morning, under fire of the gunboats, silencing one of the rebel batteries, a company of men under Capts. Lewis and Marshall crossed the river and spiked a battery. Another force took three other batteries, spiked the guns and threw the rebel ammunition into the river.

At eleven o'clock, in the face of a fire from other batteries, Gen. Paine with four regiments and a battery of artillery, crossed the Mississippi to the Kentucky shore. Subsequently the division of Gen. Stanley and Gen Hamilton crossed, and also Gen. Granger with his cavalry. They are strongly posted and ready for any emergency.

The spectacle of so large a body of troops crossing in the teeth of the enemy's batteries, was truly magnificent. The praises of Gen. Pope are upon every tongue.

It is hardly credible, but reports thus far, agree that not a single casualty occurred during the whole of the magnificent affair.

FROM NEW MADRID DIRECT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW MADRID, April 7, 1862.

There was heavy cannonading this morning in the direction of Point Pleasant, commencing at about 9 o'clock, and continuing with scarcely any intermission until this hour, (4 p. m.) At noon as the roar of the cannon was heard, I repaired to New Madrid and discovered the Carondelet steaming down the river, belching forth shot and shell at a line of rebel batteries on the Kentucky shore opposite the lower fort. The fire was vigorously returned from their batteries, most of which fell short and did no damage. The Carondelet was aided by our battery established on the Missouri shore, between the lower fort and Point Pleasant, some of whose shot did splendid execution.

It is said that the guns on Wattrous Point, the most northerly battery, are silenced and destroyed. Whether true or not we have no means of determining. We only know that after a shell from our guns struck their entrenchments, there was an immense cloud of dust raised, and the rebels were seen running about in wild confusion, and the guns afterwards maintained a mysterious and obstinate silence.

At this moment, standing on the river bank below the upper fort, I can see the Carondelet steaming below the point at a distance from here apparently of ten miles. She must be approaching Riddle's Point.

Besides the rebel batteries above mentioned, there are two heavy guns opposite Point Pleasant, and the same number opposite Riddle's Point, below the latter.

A man who has just returned from that point, informs me that the rebels have collected some fifteen gunboats, prepared to dispute the passage of the Carondelet. One of these is just visible in the distance, slowly poking her borns around the point, evidently intending to engage the Carondelet.

An express has just ridden post haste for Gen. Pope's headquarters with some message of importance, the purport of which is not yet known, but probably relating to the passage of the Carondelet.

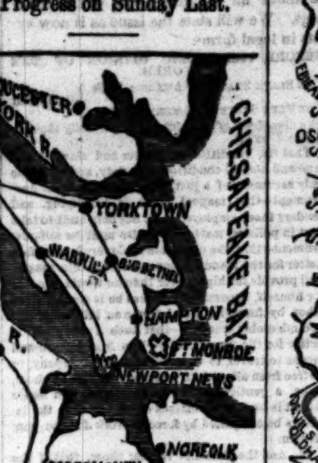
The smoke from the chimneys of the rebel transports is plainly discernable from any point of observation.

Things are working in this region, and you may be prepared to hear of stirring movements at any moment.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Gen. McClellan's Army before Yorktown.

Yorktown in Flames—The Fight in Progress on Sunday Last.



Our dispatches from Washington this morning, announce that McClellan's column has at last commenced operations. That portion of the army of the Potomac which has been concentrating at Fortress Monroe, numbering, according to the Richmond papers, 75,000 to 100,000 men, has began its march in Richmond in earnest. The first day's march it advanced from Old Point to Warwick Court House, fourteen miles, driving the rebel pickets and skirmishers before it. The second day the army marched to Howard's Creek, where the Union body rested for the night, but Morrill's brigade advanced three miles farther, to Cockleville, six miles from Yorktown. There was sharp fighting all day between our flying artillery, aided by Berdan's sharpshooters, and the rebel vanguard. The third day (Saturday last) the whole army was in motion by seven o'clock in the morning, and by ten A. M. was in front of the enemy's works at Yorktown. No time was lost in getting to work. The first shot was fired by the rebels. The cannonading was continued till dark. The loss on our side was slight. This brings operations down to Sunday morning.

The position of the rebels is described as being very strong. Their fortifications extend two miles in front, and mount heavy guns. Their force, commanded by Magruder, is said to number 30,000 men, and may be nearer 50,000.

The fleet can assist the army in bombarding the rebels out of Yorktown. Having passed that point, the army can march on Richmond. The fleet can go up the York river to the mouth of the Pamunkey river at West Point. A railroad extends from the latter directly west to Richmond. The route of the army lies along the turnpike that runs equi-distant between the York and James rivers. A look at a map of Virginia will explain the locations.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1862.

A lady who dined with Captain Buchanan at Norfolk, on Friday, states that his wound at Hampton Roads, was only a flesh wound, in the thigh, from which he has nearly recovered. The wound was inflicted by a musket ball when the Captain was on the tugboat going to the Congress, on board of which was his brother.

The *Intelligencer* says private information up to Sunday noon has been received from McClellan's army. It then confronted the enemy's line of defense extended across the peninsula from Yorktown to James river, embracing three batteries and several mill dams.

The artillery engaged with Magruder's batteries at Winn's Mills, near James river, and another with a battery at Lee's Mills, two miles from Yorktown. The Peninsula at this point is six miles wide. The first shell from Magruder's battery killed three men in the 7th Maine regiment, but 200 shells afterwards thrown did no injury.

Yorktown is seen to be in flames, and it is conjectured that the rebels had fired the town, perhaps with the intention of evacuating their position.

The place, it was supposed, would be taken and accupied by Gen. McClellan on Sunday night. Per contra, it has not yet been taken, nor has any substantial progress yet been made, judging from published accounts. So far, there have been no infantry engagements of troops. The *Republican* says the latest accounts show that our troops advanced on Friday morning in the direction of Yorktown, 24 miles from Old Point, Porter's division, two companies of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, and a portion of Berdan's Sharp Shooters acting as skirmishers. At Big Bethel, 12 miles distant, they met the outer pickets of the rebels. The troops were employed two hours in reconstructing a bridge destroyed by the rebels, who retreated before our skirmishers to Howard Creek, where were abandoned earthworks. Four shots were fired from thence by the rebels from two field pieces, but these were soon silenced by the 4th Rhode Island Battery, and the rebels beat a hasty retreat, taking their pieces with them. The main body of the army rested here for the night, and Gen. Morrill's brigade advanced three miles to Cockleville and six miles from Yorktown, and then encamped.

By seven o'clock on Saturday morning the column was again in motion, and at ten o'clock was in front of the enemy's works at Yorktown. The first shot fired was by the rebels, the shell passing over the heads of Gen. Porter and staff without exploding.

Griffin's and the Third and Fourth Rhode Island batteries, and the Fifth Massachusetts infantry, were now placed in position, replying to every shot sent by the rebels.

The cannonading continued, with but slight intermission, until dark. About 400 shots were fired by both parties during the day.

The loss on our side was three killed and several wounded. The position of the rebels is a strong one.

From present indications their fortifications extend two miles in length, mounting heavy guns. The ground in a part of their works is low and swampy, making it utterly impossible to use artillery or infantry.

The bill for emancipation in the District of Columbia is on the Speaker's table. It will be taken up at the earliest moment, and put on its passage without amendment.

The tax bill passed with thirteen negative votes, among them Buffinton, Republican, and Vallandigham, with eleven of his new Democratic party.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Wm. H. Polk of Tennessee, who has just arrived here, earnestly favors the passage of a confiscation bill by Congress. He expresses the opinion that such a measure would do more to make the rebel States loyal than any other that could be adopted.

The Treasury Department is ready to redeem, in legal tender notes, one-fifth of the certificates of indebtedness in the hands of original holders.

Rebel sympathizers say Generals Lee, Magruder and Huger are at Yorktown, and express the utmost confidence in their ability to hold that position, but admit that if the rebels are beaten there, the cause is desperate.

"The slaves of James M. Mason have decamped from Winchester in a body, and made their way to Philadelphia. It is currently reported, also, that one of Mr. Mason's daughters has become hopelessly insane in consequence of the serious family misfortunes."

On to Memphis!

THE SURRENDER OF ISLAND NO. 10.

"A Loved Little Isle of Our Own."

THE REBELS CHOOSE TO STAND ELSEWHERE.

ALL CLEAR TO FT. PILLOW.

LATEST FROM GEN. POPE.

THREE GENERALS CAPTURED.

Six Thousand Prisoners Taken.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 8, 1862.

The rebel officers came aboard the Benton last night from Island No. 10 with orders to surrender. Captain Phelps returned with them, and at one o'clock, having found the enemy's batteries evacuated, brought their unconditional surrender.

Two gunboats were dispatched with Colonel Buford's commands to take possession of their works.

The town is full of rumors as to six thousand prisoners being taken, but the officers in command have no confirmation of the report. Their present opinion is, that most of the rebels "skedaddled" on Sunday.

Several transports, gunboats, the famed ram Manassas, and many cannon are supposed to be ours.

STEAMER BENTON, OFF ISLAND No. 10, APRIL 7, VIA CAIRO 8.—To Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—Two officers have this instant boarded us from Island No. 10, stating that by order of their commanding officer they are ordered to surrender Island No. 10 to the Commodore commanding the gunboats. As these officers knew nothing of the batteries on the Tennessee shore, I have sent Capt. Phelps to ascertain something definite on the subject. I will telegraph when further information is received. With Gen. Pope now advancing from New Madrid in strong force to attack in the rear, I am with the gunboats and mortar boats ready to attack in front, while Gen. Buford here is ready to co-operate with the land force, but it seems as if the place is to be surrendered without further defense.

(Signed) A. H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer Commanding Naval Forces in Western Waters.

CAIRO, April 8, 2 P. M.—Dispatches just from New Madrid are received. The gunboats Carondelet and Pittsburgh yesterday morning shelled and silenced the batteries on the opposite shore, when Pope ordered the troops across. It was effected without loss. The rebels fled towards Tipton, sinking several of their transports, among others the Grampus. The floating battery of the rebels, mounting ten guns, drifted down last night and is aground near Point Pleasant. It will be recovered, together with its armament. The Ohio Belle was also recovered.

Gen. Paine led the advance on the batteries. Gen. Pope at once took the Pittsburgh and Carondelet, and with a part of his force hastened to Tipton, attacked the enemy this morning, and took two thousand prisoners, mostly from Arkansas and Louisiana. He will probably get as many more before night.

The rebels fled to the swamps in great consternation. The victory is complete and decisive. Great quantities of stores, cannon and ammunition have fallen into our hands, and all their baggage and supplies are taken. Gen. McCall, of the rebel Adjutant General's department, is a prisoner in our hands.

The country between New Madrid and Island No. 10, on the east side of the river, is being occupied by our troops, and many prisoners will doubtless be taken there.

Col. Bissell, with transports, is ordered down to Tipton by Gen. Pope, which is twelve miles below New Madrid, to bring cannon and other property up to New Madrid.

Divisions of our army are pursuing the fleeing rebels in all directions.

Their entire force at and about Island Number 10 is either taken prisoners or utterly routed and demoralized.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge has just arrived from Paducah. To him the news of our success is specially grateful. His residence is 35 miles south-east of Hickman. Gen. Strong will send an escort with him to his home to ensure his safety. Thousands of his former friends will greet his arrival with a glorious welcome.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Gen. Pope has captured three Generals, six thousand prisoners of war, one hundred siege guns, several field batteries, and immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses and provisions. We have not lost a single man.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—General Halleck has just telegraphed to the War Department that Island No. 10 was abandoned by the enemy, last night, leaving all their artillery, baggage, supplies and sick.

CAIRO, April 8th.—Further advices from New Madrid represent the victory at Island No. 10 as more complete than was first supposed, as Gen. Pope has got some three thousand prisoners, taken at Uptonville. On their retreat the rebels abandoned everything in their precipitate flight.

MERRIWETHER'S LANDING, April 8.—Gen. Paine's division marched to Tiptonville last night, captured Gen. McCall, formerly Adjutant General in the United States Army, his staff, and about two thousand prisoners from Arkansas and Louisiana, large quantities of stores, ammunition, &c. Gen. Pope's movement was a complete success. We move in the direction of Island No. 10 in a few minutes to capture all that is left.

WATSON'S LANDING, SOUTH SIDE MISSISSIPPI, April 7—9 P. M.—Gen. Pope has established his headquarters here for the night. About 100 prisoners, three pieces of light artillery, eleven heavy guns in the battery, and camp equipage and other property have been captured at this point.

The enemy retreated in great haste. Ample arrangements have been made by the commanding General to prevent their escape by the river from Merriwether's Landing.

HOW AND WHY THE CARONDELET RAN THE BLOCKADE.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ON BOARD THE STEAMER V. F. WILSON, OFF ISLAND NO. 10, April 7, 1862.

The crowning act of daring was performed by the Carondelet last night. Before entering into the details of her gallant expedition, it will be remembered that a fortnight or more ago Col. Bissell pulled his way from New Madrid to our fleet in a skiff, and at once conceived the idea that steamers of light draught might cross from us to Gen. Pope. In a few days he had (with the steamer Terry) reached the head of the bayou emptying above New Madrid and sent back word to that effect. Immediately the Trio, Hetty Gilmore, and one or two other small boats, were on their way to the same point. As the Terry advanced down the bayou, however, a new and dangerous difficulty presented itself. The rebels had thrown up a battery opposite the mouth of the bayou, and the Grampus was lying in wait to stop the exit of our boats or annihilate them if they attempted to come out.

Now, some daring act must be accomplished—some desperate risk run—to relieve our boats. The rebels had made an excellent move, and we were in check. A conference of officers was held on Thursday night, at which it was decided that one of the gunboats must run the blockade. It is a matter of credit, and finely reflecting the gallantry of our officers, that each of them claimed the honor. The Carondelet, however, being the fastest, to her was awarded the performance of this hazardous and desperate enterprise. Capt. Walke announced the fact to his men, spoke of the dangers attendant upon running the gauntlet of three batteries, and told them that there was a chance of all of them going to the bottom together. After addressing them further, he asked how many would share the danger with him. Every man signified his desire most enthusiastically, and from that time until the hour of starting the utmost vivacity and activity prevailed throughout the ship. The weak sides of the boat, where the iron plating did not cover them, were protected by bales of hay lashed firmly together until the brave old Carondelet looked like a farmer's team coming into market. The portholes were closed, all lights extinguished and the strictest silence enjoined.

At eleven o'clock, the hour agreed upon for starting, a furious thunder storm set in, rendering the night intensely dark. Nature was evidently with us, and was throwing her dark cloak around the solitary boat and her brave crew for protection. The Carondelet, in the midst of the storm, steamed slowly out from the point, and passed down towards the Kentucky battery. The decks of the gunboats and transports she was leaving were crowded with anxious hearts, eagerly waiting for her signal gun, which should announce her safe arrival below the Island. Still onward she went, and rounded the bend in the teeth of the Kentucky battery. No danger there, for gallant Colonel Roberts tied up that battery, on just such a stormy night, a short time ago; past the Kentucky battery uninjured, past the long reach of timber intervening between that and the shore batteries. The long roll is sounded in the rebel camps, and when in front of the batteries, the fearful fire commences. From out position, two miles distant, we see the flashes, and the reports sound to us as if but across the river. Boom! boom! boom! sometimes a half dozen together, they come sounding through the storm, and Heaven's artillery lends its aid to finish this fearful and sublime picture. The firing lasts but a few minutes. Forty-seven guns discharged, but no forty-eighth.

The Carondelet is past the shore batteries. One more battery upon the head of the island. The strong current carries her right in the teeth of it, but the battery is silent and deserted. Everything is quiet—in that far off distance. With anxious hearts and in fearful suspense we stand listening for the signal gun which shall tell us the Carondelet is safe. We wait but a few minutes. From the foot of the island we hear it booming over the woods. The great suspense is over. The Carondelet has run the blockade, and as I have since learned, not a single shot struck her. If the fleet went enthusiastic to the verge of insanity, you will at once see the reason and acknowledge its propriety.

After informing us of her safety, the Carondelet kept on her way to New Madrid, and the heavy firing kept up all day yesterday informs us that she is there and at work. Her arrival is most opportune. She will guard the exit of our boats from the bayou, and cover the transportation of Gen. Pope's troops across the river. All obstacles are thus removed. The attack must come speedily.

TROUBLE RE-OPENED IN NORTHERN MISSOURI.

A Skirmish with the Rebels.

QUINCY, April 8.—Col. Glover has at last commenced meting out justice to the North Missouri rebels. We learn from reliable authority that a man named Jones, whom he arrested last summer in Monroe county, and released upon his taking the oath, was again arrested by him about two weeks since in violation of his parole. He was brought to Shelbyville, and last Thursday was shot by order of the Colonel.

The proceeding, as might have been expected, caused a great shaking among the dry bones of secession in that neighborhood.

A portion of Capt. Benjamin's company attached to Col. Glover's regiment, while out on a scout near Walkersville, Shelby county, were fired upon by a party of bushwhackers concealed in a thicket, killing two soldiers and a citizen of that county who happened to be riding with them. They returned the fire and charged upon the secesbers, who skedaddled, leaving three of their number dead upon the ground. They did not take any prisoners, that game being about played out, rebel oaths thus far having proved poor property. They have concluded not to take much stock in them hereafter.

FROM HILTON HEAD AND TYBEE.

Skirmishing with the Rebels—Federal Prisoners Taken—An Iron Clad Gunboat at Savannah.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A letter from Hilton Head, S. C., says: From North Edisto we have stirring intelligence. The rebels have come down in considerable force, and succeeded in cutting off the other night nearly an entire company belonging to the 55th Pennsylvania regiment, which was on Little Edisto Island as a picket. Strangely enough, they neglected to guard the bridge between them and the main force, and the enemy succeeded in burning that and then surrounded the picket, killing three, wounding a dozen, and capturing about thirty of our men. The balance escaped to North Edisto. Since then there has been skirmishing, but with no results. Ample reinforcements will be sent to Col. Moore by Gen. Benham.

Fifteen of the 46th New York Volunteers were captured, together with a field piece, yesterday on Wilmington Island, on the Savannah river. Col. Rose took the responsibility of leading thirty men on a reconnoissance on Wilmington Island without orders, and was there surrounded by a superior force of the rebels and half of his men were captured. All the officers and the balance of the men escaped. The field piece was lost, and is doubtless now on exhibition in the city of Savannah. This is the result of this crazy mode of conducting affairs. Tybee remains quiet.

A Port Royal letter says an iron-clad rebel gunboat made its appearance on the Savannah river coming down, last week, near the head of Elba Island, where it was plainly seen from on board our vessels, which lay in Mad river, and a drawing of it was made. It is described as very much resembling the Merrimac in appearance, but is much smaller in size, and is considered every way less formidable.

Western Virginia Being Cleared—Milroy's Advance at Camp Allegheny.

WHEELING, April 7.—A telegram, just received here, informs us that the rebels are retreating before our forces under Gen. Milroy, who has advanced from Cheat Mountain, and who now holds Camp Allegheny, lately evacuated by the Confederates. The rebels have also fallen back from Monterey and Huntersville, and seem to be aiming for Staunton, where they will have a railroad escape.

From Newbern and Gen. Burnside.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamer Ellen S. Terry arrived to-day from Newbern, N. C., whence she sailed on the 3d inst. The intelligence by this arrival is quite important. Information has been received at Newbern that the rebels had a considerable army, variously estimated at from twenty thousand to forty thousand men, and that an attack upon Newbern would be made at any early day. The Federal force, according to our information, await the coming of the rebels with confidence. The spirits of the soldiers is excellent, and the result of the battle, which they evidently expect, is not questioned. It is understood that Gen. Burnside believes that the rebels intend to attack him, and that he is making important preparations to hold his position.

Important From Tennessee.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8.

[Special to the Indianapolis Journal.]

NASHVILLE, April 7.—Gen. Dumont is just now bringing in two steamboat loads of meat, one hundred and sixty thousand pounds, captured by Col. Hazzard, of his command, fifty miles above here on the Cumberland.

Yesterday Col. Duffield, of that part of Gen. Dumont's command, now at Murfreesboro', captured the mail direct from Corinth, with upwards of 150 letters, many of them containing valuable information in regard to the strength and position of the enemy. From these letters the General learned of a number of spies at Nashville and Edgefield, and has had them arrested.

From the Gulf.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A Ship Island letter of the 24th ult. reports the arrival of Gen. Butler on the 20th.

A rebel fleet of seven gunboats made their appearance in Mobile Bay.

The United States gunboat Santiago De Cuba chased a steamer laden with cotton ashore on the coast of Louisiana, and threw a shell into her, burning her to the water's edge.

The schooner Grace E. Baker, with 180 bales of cotton, &c., from New Orleans for Havana, was captured by the gunboat R. R. Cuyler.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM [illegible]

AMERICAN TOPICS IN LON[illegible]

PORTLAND, May 7.—The steamship [illegible]nian, from Liverpool March 27th, via Londonderry 28th, arrived here this afternoon. [illegible] mails will be due at New York to-[illegible] night.

The *Ætna* sailed from Liverpool on the [illegible] and Queenstown on the 27th for New York.

Annexed is a summary of news [illegible] her.

In the House of Commons Mr. G[illegible] asked if the Government's attention [illegible] called to the capture of the [illegible] Labuan in Mexic[illegible] waters, by a F[illegible] cruiser. Mr. Layard said the Government's attention had been called to the matter [illegible] Lyons had been instructed to [illegible]cate with Mr. Seward on the subject. [illegible] was unable to state what course [illegible] adopted, but the Government had the right to order a vessel of war to [illegible] for the protection of British interests in American waters.

The English journals criticise the [illegible]mencement of the campaign in Virginia. [illegible] *Daily News* eulogizes Gen. McClellan's [illegible] thinks the crisis approaching, and believes [illegible] Confederates, although retreating, have [illegible] pared the field for a great battle.

The same journal rejoices at the adoption [illegible] the House of President Lincoln's emancipation project, as an immediate step in favor [illegible] human rights.

The *Times* reiterates its belief that [illegible] will be made of Mr. Lincoln's proposition [illegible] but regards it as important in admitting [illegible] principle of accommodation between [illegible] North and South.

The *Times* believes the real defense of [illegible] Confederate States will be found in the [illegible]ness and desolation of their country, and [illegible]gues that if they are really in earnest, [illegible] North must look for bootless victories [illegible] exhausting conquests.

The *Herald* thinks that peace may be [illegible]sibly conquered by one side or the other [illegible] around Richmond.

Mr. George Peabody's unprecedented [illegible]nificence had been formally consummated in a correspondence now published, in which he places £150,000 at the [illegible]posal of Mr. Adams, the American Minister for the poor of London.

Lord Palmerston is again suffering from [illegible] gout.

The King of the Belgians is reported [illegible]cally ill.

The rumors of probable ministerial changes in France is authoritatively contradicted.

The Bourse was firm; rentes 70[illegible].

A grand banquet had been given to Garibaldi at Milan. He and others made patriotic speeches indicative of approaching [illegible]ments.

Austria has taken another step favorable [illegible] the freedom of the press. Prince Windischgratz and Count Nesselrode are dead.

The Spanish government has ordered [illegible] Prim not to negotiate with the Mexicans [illegible] the troops shall have entered the city [illegible] Mexico.

The London *Times* has a letter from Russell dated Washington, March 11th, which [illegible] the passage of the Federal army over [illegible] Long Bridge was magnificent and a [illegible] imposing spectacle of military power. [illegible]sell says, whatever may happen, Gen. McClellan can never lose the [illegible] of having formed disorderly masses [illegible] men into an army, and having instilled [illegible] them principles of soldierlike discipline. [illegible] battle so many were looking forward to [illegible] says, indefinitely postponed, and there [illegible] telling where it may be fought. R[illegible] shows the difficulty of any considerable advance of the federals owing to the brokenness of the country.

The *Times* in an editorial says that the [illegible] cannot be far distant when the South [illegible] either surrender their tobacco and cotton or burn them. If they give up their crops to the invaders, we may consider they intend to succumb. If they give them to the flames, the worst that can happen to them will have been endured, and that task of conquest which never can be performed, will have commenced.

The steamers Sumter and Tuscarora [illegible] still at Gibraltar March 4th.

Those Quaker Guns at Centreville.

Papers with secesh proclivities have [illegible] against both fact and evidence, that any Quaker guns existed at Centreville; and they have been passing around a garbled extract from a speech delivered by Rev. Dr. Bellows in support of their denial. The proof, however, is too strong. The thirty or forty Quakers are at this moment the mute witnesses of the fact. They have been taken by curiosity hunters and sent all over the free States—one to Cincinnati, one to Grand Rapids, Mich., and others to Philadelphia, New York and Eastern cities. Rev. Dr. Mattison, pastor of St. John's Church, New York city, affirms:

I was at Centreville, in company with my son and a Mr. Watkins of Sandy Creek, N. Y., on Monday and Tuesday, March 25 and 26, some days after Dr. Bellows's visit. I examined and took diagrams of four of the six small forts at that place; and in other of those forts I examined and counted eleven "Quaker guns," or wooden cannon; and as Caleb and Joshua brought back a cluster of grapes with them from the Land of Canaan, to illustrate what they affirmed of the country, so I secured one of the veritable "Quaker guns" in dispute, entire, and it is now on the way to the city.

Also, another New York citizen writes to the *Tribune*:

The fortifications at Centreville and Manassas have been tolerably accurately described in the *Tribune*. There never has been a cannon mounted in the forts at Centreville, except the wooden-log imitations which I saw there, of which there were, if I made no mistake, 31 in eight or nine forts, which were pierced for between 80 and 90 guns. Some of the logs had not even the bark taken off; others were more carefully prepared, being smoothed off, and some were marked "[illegible] pounders."

Mrs. Brownlow.

The Parson's wife has not heretofore been much heard of. Her husband told this story of her, however, in a speech, a day or two ago, at Cincinnati:

One day a crowd surrounded my house and threatened to tear down my flag; but I warned them that they would do it in the face of six loaded muskets, which would be used by men who would not flinch from their duty. They took sober second thought, and marched away, but presently about fifteen came back again, drunker than ever, led by a young officer, who was desired to tear the d——d [illegible] of a flag down. In the meanwhile, I had left my house, and gone to the office, leaving my wife in charge. She came forward, and expressed her intention of shooting the first man who attempted to haul down the flag. The officer was slightly scared, and said:

"Madam, you won't shoot, will you?"

"You had better not try the experiment," said she.

"Go on—go on!" shouted the crowd, "she dare n't shoot!"

She instantly drew from her pocket one of Colt's revolvers, and cocking it, leveled it at the officer's head.

"Never mind her, she's only a woman," cried the mob.

"By God! look at her eye!" said the officer, as he made a low bow, scraped the ground and toddled off, followed by the whole crowd.

What a Democratic Paper Says.

The Decatur *Gazette*, an ultra Democratic sheet, speaking of the Congressional Apportionment clause of the Peter Funk Constitution says:

The Congressional Apportionment made by this Convention is another subject of consideration, and is submitted to the people as a separate proposition. We shall not look into the fairness of this apportionment, nor the unfairness of the apportionment made by the last Legislature. It is enough for us to know that the Constitution of the United States has left that power with the Legislature. And while we adhere to the time honored principle of the Democratic creed of strict construction and implicit obedience to the Constitution of the nation, we cannot consent to sustain the Convention in this measure. It is to be regretted that the wise members of that Convention could not have seen the false position they were placing themselves in before the people. It is assumed as a reason for this apportionment, that since the legislative apportionment it has been found that Illinois is entitled to one more member of Congress, and that if this matter was delayed the next Legislature would not meet in time to provide for the election of a member in time to take his seat in the next Congress. This plea is but a subterfuge; for previous to the fact having been known that Illinois was entitled to one more member, the Convention had begun to agitate the subject of taking the authority to make a new apportionment. Almost the first thing the Convention did after its organization was the appointment of a committee to decide the authority of the Convention on this subject. But suppose there should be some delay in electing the extra member, what injury would result therefrom? The public would be less injured than some aspiring politician that desires the seat for the sake of the three thousand dollars salary. The people could loose but little or nothing by the delay, and therefore we cannot consent to violate one of the strongest and best principles of Democracy to accommodate fishy politicians.

Statistics of the Rebel Army.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the following statement of the rebel forces has a certain source of information, which, though it cannot of course be made public, we believe may be implicitly relied on. It is not mere guess-work, but a positive return from a rebel not likely to be mistaken. It is perhaps exaggerated, but even if 100 men should be deducted from each regiment, it would leave the rebel force about 230,000 men. The estimate for Virginia seems certainly small enough:

Commander-in-chief	1
Generals	5
Major Generals	20
Brigadiers	101
Attached to the above Staff	125

	Regiments.	Average.	Total.
Alabama	26	800	[illegible]
Arkansas	16	700	[illegible]
Florida	7	600	[illegible]
Georgia	40	800	[illegible]
Kentucky	10	700	[illegible]
Louisiana	46	700	[illegible]
North Carolina	33	800	[illegible]
Mississippi	25	700	[illegible]
South Carolina	26	800	[illegible]
Tennessee	46	700	[illegible]
Texas	12	600	[illegible]
Virginia	82	700	[illegible]
Total number of regiments of all the States			[illegible]
Combined force of all the States			[illegible]

MAINE TO ILLINOIS, GREETING.—The Legislature of the State of Maine recently adopted a resolution of thanks and congratulation to the gallant army of the West, and to the troops of Illinois especially, for their heroic conduct at Fort Donelson. An additional resolution directs the foregoing to be sent to the Governor of Illinois, and the Governors of other Western States.

☞ Charles A. Dana will be succeeded as working office editor by Sydney H. Gay, a member of the *New York Tribune* Editorial corps.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1868.

CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

SILK WATERED.

MOSEY FOR FARMERS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862.

THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION.

Reasons Why it Should Not Be Adopted.

To the People of the State of Illinois:

The Convention chosen by you for the purpose of altering and amending our present constitution has closed its labors, and its work is before you for your approval or condemnation. You are invited to carefully examine and weigh the following considerations in order the better to enable you to determine which course you will take:

Our present Constitution, adopted when we were just emerging from the embarrassments and financial disasters of 1841-3, has thus far elevated us to the very pinnacle of social and political prosperity; our noble State having far outstripped her sister States in wealth, and in the rapid development of every material interest. Up to the time of the meeting of the Convention no one supposed that a new Constitution was needed—some minor modifications were all that were asked for, and all that was expected of the delegates. In defiance of the plainly expressed will of the people the Convention has occupied nearly three months, at a great expense, in making almost an entirely new instrument, radically changing the present one in nearly every article. No reason has yet been given, that we can see, attempted to explain why the wishes and expectations of the people have been thus disregarded.

If there were really any necessity, which there was not, for this entire change in our organic law, this is not the proper time for it. The country is convulsed with the throes of revolution—the public mind is wholly engrossed with the paramount questions, shall this country live? Shall the rebellion be put down? Shall the union of the States be preserved? We are in the midst of a stupendous civil war. It calls upon us as patriots for our money and our blood to sustain and prosecute it. Our fathers, brothers and sons are actually in the field—many have watered the soil of traitors with their life blood—many have died, and are dying in camps and hospitals. Events of such magnitude as the world never saw bearing directly upon our dearest rights and interests, are transpiring daily around us. Is this a time to consider the nice and qualified rights and benefits of a new Constitution? When "candidly reviewed," it is not. Had the delegates possessed the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers, with the same spirit of compromise which three-fourths of a century ago brings with its teeming years, and produced an instrument as nearly perfect as possible, yet, because it must necessarily result in a civil revolution, unsettling those laws and usages which time has sanctioned, overturning the old and approved, and substituting the new and untried, it would be a dangerous experiment, as unwise as impolitic.

But even if the necessity existed, and this were the proper time to present it, the proposed Constitution, as a whole, is not entitled to show, is itself liable to the most serious and fatal objections.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

The change in this department is radical. The jurisdiction of the county courts is materially enlarged and extended, even to criminal cases, and this without providing restrictions or limitations as to the manner of conducting suits. Said courts, instead of the circuit courts as heretofore, are to have exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all cases from justices courts. Although the old name "county court" is retained, in reality a new court is created. The present county judges are continued in office, notwithstanding the entire change in their duties, powers and jurisdiction—thus, nine-tenths of the litigation of our people must be prosecuted before men who were not elected for that purpose. As a general rule, county judges are not selected for their varied and extensive legal attainments, and this provision of the new Constitution is an insult to the intelligence of the people as if it had been provided that the present Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State should perform the duties of the Supreme Court until some time in the future, when new judges should be elected.

The change proposed in the new Constitution in relation to prosecutions in criminal cases under the grade of felony is most extraordinary. All offenses not punishable by confinement in the penitentiary are to be prosecuted without the sanction or finding of a grand jury.

A county attorney or prosecutor is to be elected in every county, and the whole responsibility of prosecution of this class of offenses is given to him. Can it be possible that the people of this State are prepared to surrender that great and time-honored safeguard of their rights, liberty and property, the grand jury? What shield or protection will be left to the citizens, if the grand jury is not retained, to protect him from the envenomed malice of any enemy who possesses the confidence, at the cost of the people to prosecute him.

A salutary check operates against the institution of groundless suits in civil causes, for the reason that the plaintiff is compelled to pay the cost of litigation, if unsuccessful. But there is no such check in criminal cases, and the only check hitherto existing was found in the grand jury, without the concurrence of which no man can be criminally prosecuted. Those who attack the grand jury seem to forget that it is a shield to the innocent, as well as terror to the guilty. Let the solemn language of the oath enjoining their duties, they are not only "diligently to inquire into, and true presentment make" of all offenses, but "they are to present no man for envy, hatred or ill will, nor are they to leave any unpresented through fear, favor and affection." This time-honored safeguard, equally for the protection of the whole community upon the one hand, and for the protection of the individual on the other, is stricken down by this constitution. The community upon the one hand can have no party prosecuted against the will of an irresponsible prosecuting attorney, whilst upon the other, every citizen is subject to be annoyed and be derided at will, by any man, at his public expense, who can make an instrument of the prosecuting attorney. The prosecuting attorney is the tool of the party or party men who elect him. In Republican counties, nobody will be prosecuted but Democrats, and in Democratic counties, nobody will be prosecuted but Republicans.

The sturdy sense of the people will repudiate the innovation. They will never consent to place in such irresponsible hands such a mighty engine for oppression and persecution alone, leaving out of view the immense cost it will entail, by the great multiplicity of this class of prosecutions, which are thus left without check. Constitutions are made for the people, and not for lawyers. Constitutions should not pretend to define or enlarge existing rights, but only vaguely declares it the duty of the Legislature to do what has already been done. It is to be hoped that nothing better in its favor than this, they will find it difficult to convince the people of its superior merits. So is it with the two mill tax, which is now incorporated into the fundamental compact. Not a single benefit is claimed under the new instrument but what already exists under the old, or may be secured by act of the Legislature. The only advantage claimed on the score of economy, is entirely chimerical, and based upon false estimates, as has been already shown: the salaries alone under the new Constitution affecting the entire assessment for revenue purposes under the old.

Sufficient has already been shown, it is believed, to justify the unqualified condemnation of this proposed new Constitution. If any other reason is needed, it will be found in the fact that by its adoption, the State will be put to the expense of an election for State officers, and the judges of the Supreme Court, already employed on National affairs, will be again convulsed—partisan strife again arrayed, old animosities, supposed to be buried and laid aside, revived—new wounds, or worse face, fell fellow citizens and keep them apart at a time when all should act together, when there should be no party contests, no divisions, no strife, except against the enemies of our common country, that its institutions may be preserved, and the blessings of a free, happy and united people perpetuated.

NOTES AT WASHINGTON.

Fremont, Banks and the President.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

General Fremont's friends are magnifying his "Mountain Department" in their joy at his re-instatement in command. But the uninterested public cannot yet see its extraordinary importance. The re-appointment is no more than an experiment of the Administration—it is the grasping of a second chance to win distinction, and will be made to stand by himself or by others, as the success, of course, among most of the old Republicans that Fremont should retrieve himself. Many believe he will do so, and many writing Lieutenant Generalship—the military prize of the war—from both General Halleck and General McClellan, now the chief rivals for the highest military command, but it is extremely doubtful, and believe that he is indebted rather to his anti-slavery proclamation than his military management of the campaign in Missouri, for the popularity which first elevated from the Administration this grant of a new command. Of his prowess, of his industry, or his attachment to country and to principle, of all of these there is often entertained a doubt which burns his own heart, I have no doubt; but that he will be more successful as the leader of an expedition than the commander of a department—as an explorer than a statesman—seems as yet likely to be the verdict of contemporary and of history.

Gen. Banks was in the city of the Capital a few days ago to receive instructions in regard to conferring with his division the front at Manassas Gap. Banks will be in the saddle, etc., etc., etc., for the present season, and will be found to net much less than $150,000.

Thus it will be seen that it is proposed to meddle upon the people a form of State government which will cost, in the way of salaries and compensation will be three times as expensive as our present one, and this at a time when the business and financial interests of our State are prostrated by civil war, and the entire overthrow of our banking system, and when we are called upon by the General Government to pay a heavy direct tax.

The reasons adopted in the address (submitted with the Constitution,) possesses the merit of candor at least. It is this, that because the Legislature has been heretofore compelled, "by indirect legislation, to do many things which could not be constitutionally done by direct legislation," therefore, it was thought best to take away all constitutional restriction, and let the Legislature pass whatever laws it might see fit, without limitation. This is what our members has termed "putting the bars up" with a vengeance! This statement may be satisfactory to the delegates, but will hardly be so with the people. It is further stated in the address, that "the whole system is intended to be separate as to prevent any officer having a salary, even indirectly in determining his own compensation." Let us see. If adopted, the State officers and the members of the Legislature go into office at the same time—the commencement of the fiscal year. The Legislature is dependent upon the Legislature—the action of the former entirely independent upon the State officers, especially upon the Governor, who has the veto power. Result—a continual wrangle and controversy between the co-ordinate branches, or what is most probable, extravagant salaries and compensation. Again, to show clearly the falsity of the address, and also that extravagant salaries will be voted, at the first session of the Legislature, every member will have at least two officers from his own country at his back with the full consent of their local influence (has certainly given all of these 148 new offices as an indirect voice, at least, in fixing his own salaries.

All this and much more can be said against the proposed system, and in favor of any plan of fixing at least a limit to the Constitution beyond which the Legislature cannot go. Choose ye which plan you ought to adopt.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The proposed Constitution provides for 126 members of the Legislature at $3 per diem, (instead of $200 as now allowed,) and does not limit the duration of its session, as at present—thus again increasing the public burdens on the people. Members are to pay, and by leaving the Legislature entirely free to prolong its session for months, which every one knows, and the experience of this and every other State proves, will be done.

It is claimed that the members of the Legislature have voted themselves large sums in the way of "perquisites," yet, although it is admitted in the address that this was contrary to the spirit and practice of the present Constitution, it is especially provided in the one proposed, that *stationery* shall be furnished at the expense of the State to each member of the Legislature, and every one knows that stationery in legislative parlance means gold pencils, pen-knives and the like—thus opening the way by actual provision for the very thing which the Constitution does not permit, and which the Convention was especially called upon to correct.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The principal change made in this department is in shortening the term of all State officers to two years. This is unnecessary and, for, and no reason is even alleged for it. In every other instance the terms of office are left as they are now, or have been extended. It is impossible to conceive why a departure from the general rule should be made in this case. The duties of all these officers are so complicated, involving so much care, routine and watchfulness, that no one in two years can become sufficiently familiar with his duties to discharge them well as under the present system. It also multiplies elections and partizan contests for State officers, which ought to be avoided rather than encouraged.

The Congressional apportionment by the Convention was the financial party-plan view; is a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the Legislatures of the States shall perform the duty. Will the people indorse such a violation of the Constitution of the United States?

In vacating the offices of Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State, (provided that all all other officers who were elected at the same time and since for four years, shall be retained, the Constitution makes an unjust discrimination, wholly unprecedented in the history of the countenance of a free people desiring to act fairly between man and man. When it is considered that these officers came into power at a crisis unparalleled in the country—a civil war just breaking out—our State threatened with invasion—the whole country excited and alarmed—every element of society disorganized, when it is further considered what untiring efforts have been made by these officers, under the direction and control of, and in harmony with, the Governor, to assist the Government of our country in putting down rebellion; when it is considered that, above all the other States in the Union, our own dear Illinois stands pre-eminent in the raising and equipping her gallant soldiers for the field, her own brave sons who have so immortalized themselves in every battle-field—her own brave sons, now covered with deathless renown; when these things are considered, the conclusion is forced upon us, that there must be, for some reason on the part of the majority of the delegates, which they have not avowed and which they do not dare to avow, for the passage of this implied censure upon the executive officers in the State. The only reason is that the strenuous exertions made by the State to aid the General Government in this war against the traitors who are seeking its destruction do not command their approbation and support. Leaving out of view their gross assumptions of power, claiming the right to offer a Union Senator and dictate to enact laws, descending even to acts of special legislation, the fact of their attempting to cast odium upon the Governor, accusing him of exceeding appropriations in his expenditures for the benefit of volunteers; seeking to divert his attention from his pressing and most faithfully discharged duties, by their confessedly futile amendment in connection with the fact that they failed to indorse the State or General Government in their paltry efforts against the rebels, gives additional weight to this conclusion. Let the country judge. The foregoing are but few of the many objections to the new Constitution which might be urged.

Some considerable credit is claimed by the delegates because they have provided that the soldiers shall be permitted to vote on their service. It is conceded that to permit that some provision of this kind is equally proper and necessary. Let us now see how much our soldiers are indebted to this Convention for their purpose in making such kind consideration. Instead of appointing men from their own organization, with interests identical with their own, as was at first proposed, the Convention appointed seven civilians, two of whom are delegates, who are to look up the soldiers at the different camps, at unreasonable times and places, with a sort of permeating ballot box, to receive votes under control. The commissioners are to start in twenty days—the new Constitution is not required to be printed and distributed until thirty days after the adjournment of the Convention. Our camps are widely separated: Some in Virginia, some in Maryland, some in Kentucky and Illinois, Tennessee and Alabama, Missouri and Mississippi. Is an opportunity these soldiers thus moving about will have to examine the Constitution, and decide upon its merits in the time given for them to vote in the election which is to take place is given to voters at home, and how far these itinerant judges will go around with their questionable privileges in the pockets are problems which will be gladly received by soldiers to solve at their leisure. And further, while pretending to allow the soldiers to vote for the Constitution they utterly deny them the privilege of voting for State officers or members of Congress under it.

Again, it is claimed for this Constitution, in the language of one of the delegates, that it is the poor man's Constitution, and a Constitution, because of its provisions for a mechanic's lien, and for certain rights of married women to hold property exempt from sale. The perfect demagogism of this pretended claim is apparent, when it is considered that every one of these rights and advantages are secured by the laws of the State as they now exist. The Constitution does